PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

No. 54,120.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th June	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....
15th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	OCEANA	6610	....	....
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	....	....
13th „	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
27th „	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	....	....
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
*31st „	*CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509	....	....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	[illegible]	13th June 1907.
[illegible]	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
[illegible]	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	31st „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	15th Aug. „

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forestl	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forestl	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 6th June	8 a.m. (direct)
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 7th June	7 a.m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 8th June calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
5th June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	26th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	....	6th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
HIROSHIMA MARU.	...	Moecker	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,	HUMMUM STREET.
42/43, *Church Gate Street*,	

BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	61 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPTON
LTD.,
TEA MERCHANTS
TO
H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR
AND TO
H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.
AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	„ 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	„ 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	„ 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	„ 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	„ 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	„ 25 0	13 0

BOMBAY.} PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {POONA.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tieling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, which was to be held on Wednesday, the 5th June, 1907, was this day ADJOURNED, owing to an insufficient quorum and will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1907, at 10 A. M. (S. T.) instead.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

"Bella Vista" Office, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 5th June, 1907.

CORRIGENDUM.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
PAREL STREET SCHEME.
SCHEME NO. XXXI.

IN the Notification relating to the above Scheme, published in Part II of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 9th, 16th, and 23rd May, 1907, for the Boundaries on the East, READ "New Survey No. 2593" for "portion of New Survey No. 2594".

DATED 5TH JUNE, 1907.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KALABHAI DULLABHDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Employ of Mr. H. D. Padamji, deceased; BAI MANECK, widow of KALABHAI DULABHDAS, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 8th day of May in the year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
The 9th day of May, 1907.
Messrs. JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 524 tons, Captain F. Chappell, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Mills. Miss Williams, Messrs. Manilal Bapubai, Abdool Ruzak, and Sulaman Busan, one Jemadar, and 100 deck.

THE steamer Berlin, 2,677 tons, Captain Y. Orgel will sail to-day, for Marseilles and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Firozi, 2,005 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, with 924 pilgrims.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itaura, 3,363 tons, Captain R. F. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 25th May with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Venetia, 2,333 tons, Captain J. M. C. Monan, sailed yesterday for Trieste. Venice, with a general cargo and Mrs. Cunningham and child as passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer R. Rubattino, 4,333 tons, Captain, E. Guechi, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Genoa with a general cargo, and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Cmdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Madras Peast F'tery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Ramsay	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 5.

Barbara	2544	Jems		K Nixon & Co
Baron Inverdale	2140	Fullerton		K N & Co
Chybassa	3985	Stevenson		M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Loudon	P & O Co
Canning				G Jivait
Cromwell	1927	Scheel		W & A Graham Co
Dwarka	959	Hirst		M M & Co
Historian	4454	Valiant		K Nixon & Co
Hydra	831	Kirsebom		F F C & Co
Hill	713	Salvesen		F F C & Co
Islanda	3361	Peck		M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Thomson		M M & Co
Lackarvanna	2468	Grey		Standern Oil Co
New bridge	2397	Notman		G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera	1961	Abbott		M M & Co
Nerbudda	1690	Williams		M Mackenzie & Co
Nuddea	1944	Wilsher		M M & Co
Firozi	2065	Watson		B & P S N Co
R Rubatino	4337	Guechi		F Rubatino & Co
Shahnoor	1783	Foster		Shah S N Co
Shaajehan	2566	Davison		Shah S N Co
Somali	1622	Truman		A Strandes
Warora	2163	Kelsie		M M & Co
Whitgift	2842	Coltor		Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Muke Maru	2056	Horton	Kobe	7-6	N Y Kaisha
C & R	Singapore	2786	Williams	Hull	11-6	W & A Graham & Co
F	City of Vienna	2077	Morrison	K'chi	8-6	K Nixon & Co
G	Mohammedi	1252	Dexter	Red Sea Ports	6-8	B & P S N Co
H	Bundersrath	1136	Grieve	Durban	6-6	A Strandes
K	Quilon	494	Anderson	Hamburg	7-6	M M & Co
D & E	Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	25-6	P & O Co
M	Kasara	506	Chappell	P Gulf	6-6	M M & Co
N	Greenwich	1863	Adshead	Garston	7-6	R A Willis
O	Clifton Hall	2532	Jones	A'mouth	7-6	W & A G & Co
P	Clan Grant	2504	Alexandra	A'mouth	15-6	W & A G & Co

Offside Q

	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	13-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Musician	3046	Woollenden	L'pool	15-6	K N & Co
3	Berlin	2677	Orzel	Hamburg	5-6	Volkart Bros
4	Ischia	4182	Giuseppe	Shanghai	17-6	F R S N Co
5	Diego Suarez	2497	Bourepank			N F Killick Nixon & Co
7	Scaldis	3438	Brown	K'chi	5-6	M M & Co
8	New Orleans	2262	Key	Genoa	8-6	W & A G & Co
9	Clan Farquhar	3757	Darbey	N F		F Moir & Co
12	Peninsular	2910	Palmer	London	8-6	P & O Co
10 & 11	Liebenfels	2875	Willinberg	K'chi	13-6	Glade & Co
15	John Hardie	2816	McMillan	Antwerp	8-6	K L & Co
16	Florida	2929	Harry	A'warp	15-16	J Mackintosh & Co
16	Mahanade	5.7	Ahmed	K'chi	4-6	Bo S N Co

H W V D.

	Courland	763	Ebrahim			N F Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	R Rubattino *	Guechi	Genoa, May 17
5	Firozi *	Watson	Jeddah, May 21
	Itaura *	Thompson	Calcutta, May 25
	Dwarka *	Hirst	Karachi

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Venetia *	McMorran	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kasara Chappel, for Persian Gulf.
" Berlin Orgel, for Hamburg.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Delhi for China &c.
" Firozi, for Mauritius via Karachi.
" Diego Suarez, for Genoa, Marseilles and Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
23	Sutherland	Calcutta
28	Lindenfels	Antwerp
30	Khalmasir	Coconada
30	Dunolly	Calcutta
31	Teesta	Straits
June		
1	Nurani	Calcutta
3	Golconda	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

2	Umzinto	Calcutta
3	Umhloti	Natal
3	Clan Cumming	Coast
4	Palamcotta	Rangoon
4	Gwalior	Negapatam
5	Nizam	Bombay
9	Silesia	Calcutta
10	Clan Murray	Liverpool
12	Prome	Coconada
13	Maria Valerie	Trieste
21	Hiroshima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—140 cwts red ochre and 120 cwts Yellow ochre Ewart Latham and Co; 12 cwts fishmaws, 3 1/4 cwts ivory and 2 cases tortoise shells K N Meane, 8 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 12 bales skins K B Sajan, 65 bales hemp M Parbhudas, 2 bales carpets K Bhagwandas, 59 cwts old scrap metal copper cains H Narayen, 7 cwts herbs Bestu Smith and Co; 1 bale carpet The Ajmer Import and Export and Co; 1 3/4 cwts ivory A Visram, 3 cwts lac, M M Shah.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—2 bales carpets Latham and Co: 5 cases ganja M J Joomalky and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diego Suarey s—155 bales cotton W Woolf and sons; 3,999 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3,013 cwts linseed 8,500 cwts wheat, 960 cwts poppyseed 4,017 cwts rapeseed, 980 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Florida s—8,000 cwts cottonseed Valkert Bros.

Joh[illegible]ardi s—500 cwts cottonseed S D Sassoon and Co.

[illegible]pore s—61 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

[illegible]lorida s—660 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums Wazji Bechar, 80 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 5,000 cwts rapeseed David Sasoon and Co.

Singapore s—110 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR SHARPNESS

Clan Grant s—6,517 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Berlin s—1,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts linseed Valkert Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Quiloa s—400 cwts mustardseed A Blaschek and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Musician s—2,000 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Berlin s—10 bales cotton and 25 cwts woodseed Valkert Bros.

Chybassa s—330 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 1,705 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts poppyseed A Blaschek and Co; 4,560 cwts poppyseed, 361 cwts rapeseed and 18,900 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 3,426 cwts rapeseed, 4,002 cwts poppyseed and 8,004 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 401 cwts turmeric and 201 cwts merchandise seed Baur and Krause, 2,000 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhoy, 330 bales cotton Tata and Co.

Quiloa s—110 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—1,000 bales cotton R D Master and Co; 1200 bales cotton G Tajpal and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Muke Maru s—100 bales cotton The Japan cotton Trading and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 4.] [BOMBAY, *June* 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 15/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	91 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65		1/8
Bar Silver in London ...	31	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	67 1/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·45 3/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4o/o	Since	25Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½o/o	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3½o/o	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3½o/o	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England ... £ 175,000 for France.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1*s*. 3 15/16*d*. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ... ...Quiet
Futures ... ...Feverish
East Indian... ... ...Quiet
Manchester ... ...Firm
Total Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 bales.
Imports ... ... 8,000 bales.
Mid-Americans ... ...7·42 + 04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 5/16 unchg.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·81	6·78	6·68	6·59
+03	+03	+02	—03

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·52	6·48	6·46	6·44	6·44
+04	+04	—04	—04	—03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 5,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·90 unchanged.

Futures—Month of July 11·50—14
Do. do. Dec. 11·80—22
(Declined early owing to liquidation and advanced later through bullish Government report.)

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12 9/16 + 1/16
Futures—Month of July 12·55—13
Do. do. August 12·45—13
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WASHINGTON, June 4th 1907.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Monthly Report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the Crop is 70·5 per cent.

The same Report states that the area planted, and to be planted, is estimated at 32,100,000 acres.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ...	*d.* 6 5/32
F. G. Broach ...	*d.* 6 1/32
Good Broach ...	*d.* 5 30/32
Fine Bhownagger	*d.* 5
F. G. Bhownagger	*d.* 4 28/32
Good Bhownagger	*d.* 4 24/32
Fine Oomras ...	*d.* 5
F. G. Oomras ...	*d.* 4 24/32
Good Oomras ...	*d.* 4 16/32
Good M. G. Oomras	*d.* 4 24/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	*d.* 5
Fine Belatti ...	*d.* 4 30/32
Good Belatti ...	*d.* 4 18/32
Fine Bengals ...	*d.* 4 5/8
F. G. Bengals ...	*d.* 4
Good Bengals ...	*d.* 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	*d.* 5
Good Khandeish ...	*d.* 4 19/32
F. G. Khandeish ...	*d.* 4 21/32

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33¾ New Terms—July-Aug.—London—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 3,330,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 55¾ June July—Dunkirk—Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53 1/4, June-July—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 1/4—June-July Antwerp—Buyers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4*s*. 7 1/2*d*. value.

ARRIVALS:—"Westminster," "Sutton Hall," "Huntsman," "Bohemia," "Armand Behic."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
5 Boxes Sovereigns.	Rs. 3,75,000	Freemantle	Delhi	Chartered Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [3RD JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

Exchange:—

The Market remains firm. Rates opened at ⅛ for telegraphic transfer and demand Bank Bills. There have, however, been very few buyers and it is consequently expected that council drafts will to-day meet a good Market. The Bill rate opened steady at 1/4 11/32 3 months' sight for Credits but at the close some Banks refused to buy under 1/4 3/8. Far Eastern rates are setady. We quote:

T. T. on London ... ...1s. 4 1/8d.
Demand Draft ... ...1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11/32 to 3/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 171 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks 140
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 221

Government Paper:—

The Market opened at 96 15/16 for cash and 97 1/16 for the settlement. There has not been much business passing but owing to dearer money the tendency of the Market has been weak. Quotations are 1/16 lower at the close, but with few buyers. The money Market for the past week or two has been hardening and if Government do not sell Council Bills more freely we fear the New Loan will not have a very favourable reception. We quote:—

Cash ... ... 96·14
1st Settlement... ... ... 97·0

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London is down 1/16 at 31 for ready and 31 1/16 for delivery forward in two months, the New York rate being steady at 67 1/4. The local Market has been firm. Early in the day ready bars opened at 78 15/16 ex-duty but on Bazaar buying closed at 79 3/16. Forward rates are also firmer and are quoted below. Bar gold is steady. We quote:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	79	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	79	0	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The Bureau report which has been anxiously awaited for some days past, was received by private telegrams early this morning, and was later on confirmed by Reuter. The acreage, as given is a record, and the average condition is about what was anticipated. The Market has apparently taken a "bearish" view of the report so far.

The following table shows the average condition of the Crop for the month of May for the past ten years, as also the acreage planted as given by the Agricultural Bureau, and the Crop.

	Year.	May.	Acreage.	Crop Bales.
Average conditon	1907	70·5	32,100,000	....
" "	1906	84·6	28,686,000	13,500,000
" "	1905	77·2	26,999,000	11,300,000
" "	1904	83·0	31,730,000	13,566,000
" "	1903	74·1	28,907,000	10,011,000
" "	1902	95·1	27,878,000	10,728,000
" "	1901	81·5	27,634,080	10,681,000
" "	1900	82·5	25,421,000	10,383,000
" "	1899	85·7	24,275,000	9,436,000
" "	1898	89·0	24,967,090	10,275,000

The local Market is easier and prices for contracts are lower. New Crop rates have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 and there is little doing.

In Spot cotton a small business was reported at Colaba, neither exporters nor mills showing much inclination to operate. The Market closes quiet.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	231
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	213
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	208
Fine M. G. Amraoti	208
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182
Fine M. G. Khandeish	192
Fine M. G. Bengals	188
Good Westerns	239
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	249

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 261	March/08
Fine M. G. " ...	Rs. 275/6	"
" " Khangaum Akola	" 225/26	Jan./08
" " Bengals	" 204	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	" 205/3	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	" 188	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone ... ... Quiet
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 15,000 "

Future Delivery prices:—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·75	6·72	6·63	6·54	6·47
—06	—06	—05	—05	—05

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
6·43	6·40	6·38	6·33
—05	—06	—06	—06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The Market is quiet but steady with a small business passing:—

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
September ... " 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The Market is quiet and quotations are unchanged but there is little doing.

Brown Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 8 15 0
Brown Delhi ... ... Rs. 9 1 0
Yellow Guzerat ... ... Rs. 9 6 0

Poppyseed:—

Prices are steady but there is little enquiry.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 9 14 0 B. T.
June ... Rs. 10 2 0 R. T.

Castorseed:—

... Rs. 36 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—

... Rs. 20 8
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed:—

June-July Rs. 6 10 0
Tone.—Steady.

Wheat:—

The Market is easier and prices are declining.

We quote:—
White Delhi ... Rs. 4 15 6
" Karachi ... Rs. 4 12 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay ...	1,405 to 1,407
India ...	57 1/2

Mills:—

Century ...	1,630
David ...	345
Empress ...	385
Kohinoor ...	682 1/2
Maneckji Petit ...	3,045

Presses:—

Breul's Cawnpore...	210
Hingoli ...	125
New Mofussil ...	615

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co. ...	125
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	277 1/2
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference ...	275
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,010
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	75 1/2

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	560
Amritsar-Patti ...	117
Tapti Valley ...	455

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	6,717	bales.
Wheat ...	20,287	cwts.
Linseed ...	13,904	"
Rapeseed...	8,733	"
Gingellyseed	799	"
Poppyseed ...	5,449	"
Groundnuts ...	407	"
Castorseed ...	2,109	"
Rice ...	3,502	"
Myrabollams ...	497	"
Cottonseed ...	21,298	"
Mowraseed ...	123	"
Gram ...	12,935	"
Joowar ...	2	"
Maize ...	Nil	

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

The following London quotations have been received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day.

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 15 6	£0 17 1½
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 10 0	£0 11 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 2 6	£0 3 0
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 2 6
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 10 0	£1 2 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6½
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 18 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 10 6	£1 13 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 3 9	£2 6 3
Ind. Mines S.n	4s.	4s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New	6s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 13 9	£5 16 3
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	49s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 6	£1 6 6
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 0
Coregum (Pref)	..	...	£0 14 6	£0 15 6
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Sangli (New)	£1	13s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 6
Topuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 10 6	£0 11 9

NIZAM'S GOLD MINE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

The results of crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine during the last month were as follows:—Quartz crushed was 2,400 tons; gold obtained 850 ozs.; tailings cyanided 2,100 tons; gold obtained 255 ozs.; making a total of 1,105 ozs. of gold compared with 1,088 ozs. in April.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MACFARLANE.—May 11, at Ootacamund, Daphne Guelph widow of the late W. F. Macfarlane, of Dalkeith and S. Wynaad

MILLIGAN.—May 23, at Bankipore, on Thursday, Rose Mary dearly beloved wife of T. F. Milligan, of cerebral hæmorrhage age 55.

HIPPOLITE.—June 2, at his residence, 67, South Road, Entally. Joseph Andrew, son of the late James Joseph Hippolite and Law Officer, Calcutta Tramways Co.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.
ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.
DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY,
Indian Jeweller, dealer in Precious Stones, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and Persian Silks, Embroideries and all Sorts of Curiosities and Silverware.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 8-34m, 8-31a.; Low water, 2-4m., 2-17a
Bandmann Opera Co., Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 7.—English Mail Steamer due at 6 a.m. "At Home," Islam Club, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 9-30m., 9-15a.; Low water, 2-45m., 3-10a.

Saturday, June 8.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets; 7h. 14m.; High water, 10-18m., 9-55a.; Low water, 3-22m., 3-55a.

Sunday, June 9.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h, 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 11-0m., 10-32a.; Low water, 3-57m., 4-34a.

Monday, June 10.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the May vacation; Rahimani Mills Co. Meeting, No. 1, Hummum Street, 5 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 11-38m., 11-7a.; Low water, 4-31m., 5-10a.

Tuesday, June 11.—Sun rises 6h 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15 m.; High water, 0-13m., 11-40a.; Low waters, 6-4m., 5 45a.

Wednesday, June 12.—Bandmann Opera Co., Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-45a; Low water, 5-36m., 6-21a.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of May was 845 of whom 557 were males and 288 females.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN.—Mr. Robert Higgs, a European, (40), residing at Mahim, who was walking along the Sheppard Road yesterday, was caught between the railings on the side of the road and hack victoria No. 833, the horse of which had suddenly bolted. The coachman was thrown off his seat, but escaped unhurt. Mr. Higgs sustained a fracture of the right thigh and one rib through the accident. The horse was secured by townsmen. The vehicle was also damaged. Mr. Higgs was removed to the J. J. Hospital, which was close by, where he is progressing favourably.

BAND AT THE ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallaudaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day.

March	Uncle Sammy	Abe Holzmann
Overture	Souvenir de Mont Blanc	W Borders
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Decriptive Piece	Susie's Wedding Morn	T W Thurban
Selection	The Blue Moon	Paul A Rubens
Polka Peccolo Solo	Lilliputian	M A Brewer

THE ALLEGED INSULT TO A POLICE OFFICER.—In our issue of yesterday, an account of a case was published, in which Mr. Merwanji Framji Ghadially was charged by Sub-Inspector Howard with insulting him by calling him a "soor." The facts were duly reported, but it appears to have been a case which should not have been brought into court. The case arose out of the hearing of a charge of theft brought against some persons who had robbed Mr. Ghadially of a considerable sum of money, and in the course of the case Mr. Ghadially interpellated a few words with the purpose of making certain evidence clear to the Magistrate. This appeared to give umbrage to the officer performing usher's duty in the Court, Mr. Howard, who ordered Mr. Ghadially to leave his chair and retire from the court, which Mr. Ghadially as a matter of right, declined to do. The evidence showed that at tiffen time Mr. Howard observed to Mr. Ghadially. "If I ordered you to leave the Court next time you must" Mr. Ghadially, resented this, and said he would not permit any one to address him in that "strain." As a matter of fact it is improbable that a gentleman of Mr. Ghadially's position in Bombay, and belonging to a respectable English firm, would use the term attributed to him, and as he assured Mr. Howard from the very beginning that he had not used the word "soor," it would appear that the offence was a very trifling one and to make it the subject of a charge seems rather trumpery.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD DECCAN, JUNE 3.

THE STAMP RULES.

On the representation of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, an addition has been made to the Stamp Rules, whereby the District Nazim is empowered to pay in cash or supply new stamps in exchange for stamps returned by licensed vendors which remain unsold, after deducting any discount, provided that the return is made within a year after their purchase and that it is proved that he has paid in full for them. The system affecting the appointment and distribution of stamp-vendors in the Dominions requires improvement; for, in spite of the regulations regarding the value of stamp-papers on which documents are written, a large number of transactions in the districts are still negotiated on plain paper by reason of the absence of facilities to procure stamp-paper in villages and places beyond tahsil stations. Respectable patels or patwaris within a group of a few villages might be licensed to sell, by which not only would the sale of stamp-paper be increased, but the genuineness of transactions would be very much improved.

FORMS AND SLIPS IN OFFICES.

The free distribution to the general public of forms of memorandum in Customs Offices is now under the consideration of Government. In all cases of parcels and packets passing through Customs Offices, each addressee has to fill in a memorandum of the contents and value of the packet for the purpose of assessment of duty. These memo. slips are now sold to the public for 2 or 3 dubs each. It is suggested that they should be supplied gratis, as are telegraphic, money-order, and other forms in British India. The objection to pay for these forms is quite legitimate, and it is hoped that it will be successful. But while the Government is at it, it might be worth consideration how far the same principle may be extended to other departments and offices. As a matter of fact, whenever a form has to be used, it has to be purchased; and as it is a question of only a few dubs, it is rarely objected to, and consequently a regular business is carried on in almost every office in these sale of the forms. The Government would therefore be well advised if a general order be issued for the free supply of all forms required in offices. The loss would not be very great, as all the forms put together would not come up to more than a few hundred rupees. The stationery used in some of the offices, which is of a very expensive class, costs some thousands of rupees; and therefore it savours of parsimony that the Government should think of making a saving on such an item as a Customs memo., which after all is a means of producing revenue. Moreover, such forms are not distributed broadcast in the streets like notice-sheets, but are supplied only to those who are bound to use them and from whom the Government realizes a substantial revenue.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XV.

He may, and he may not, said the colonel, with a smile. "New York is not Aberlaswen, you see," and to Mrs. Jones's great gratification after this conversation there seemed to be some bond of mutual attraction between Olwen and Colonel Meredith. He had seen Gwil, had heard him play, had no doubt been entranced by the mellow tones of the meladone, and although she was careful to avoid Gwil's name, her new acquaintance soon discovered that the best way to arouse her interest was to converse on the subject of Wales—of Aberlaswen, of Rhosmor. Then the clear brown eyes would grow humid, the cheek would glow, and the voice become eager with feeling, and he wondered sometimes, "Is she happy with that cold, formal woman? Certainly she has that frank and kindly uncle to resort to, but child of the hills as she seems to be, all her sympathies with the wild free life of nature, I am afraid Manchester life with Mrs. Paris-Jones cannot be very congenial. She is very charming certainly," he mused, "with her simple, rustic, though perfectly refined, manners," and the rich society man felt that at all events here was one simple soul who was not attracted by his wealth, and this feeling more than any other it was that drew him so often to Glynderw.

Mr. Peris-Jones thought him a very good fellow, and Mrs. Peris-Jones laid herself out to please him, and to make the hours spent at her house thoroughly pleasant to him. This they certainly were, and Olwen, as the weeks passed on, feeling the restraints of her life more and more irksome, looked forward with interest to Colonel Meredith's visits, and always welcomed him with evident pleasure. In spite of this the monotonous routine of the household began to tell upon her spirit, and she felt that, like a caged bird, had her bars been of gold and her drinking cup of crystal, she would have flung them all aside to soar into the blue sky and revel in the sunshine, and only one thought had power to chase away her ennui, the remembrance that a month had nearly gone by since her arrival, that any day now Gwil might write to her. He would tell her how he had fared in that other big town which surely would not be as dull and formal as this one in which she pined, but a letter from Gwil would brighten the prospect How different the world would be, and how eagerly she watched the arrival of the post every day! But in vain. Four weeks had passed, and not a word had come from him, and each day as her uncle sorted the letters it seemed to her as if a hard hand clutched at her heart, and she had great difficulty in hiding her disappointment. One day her aunt, catching sight of her white face, exclaimed, "Why, what is the matter, Olwen? You had a good colour when you came downstairs, now you are as pale as death. I noticed it yesterday before, when the post came in. Did you expect any bad news?"

"No—no," laughed Olwen, though she could have cried with vexation. "No, indeed, Aunt Susan."

"Bad news," said her uncle, jocosely. "What nonsense! A love letter, no doubt, is what she is waiting for, a little 'billet doux' most likely with I.M. on the seal, eh, Olwen?" and the glowing blush that flooded her face confirmed him in his idea that Colonel Ivor Meredith had made an impression upon his niece's heart.

"Ah, well, well," he added. "I have no doubt it will come some day," and to hide her confusion he good-naturedly launched out into an account of a Welsh political meeting which he had attended the night before, and Olwen finished her breakfast in silence, too acutely disappointed even to notice or to care what meant the suggestion of I. M. on the seal.

Gwil, why did he not write as he had promised? Had he forgotten her in his interest in the Liverpool firm's appreciation and adoption of his model?

No, impossible! she could not, would not believe it, and day after day she continued to hope, to wonder, and at last to despair, and then it was with crushed and wounded feelings that the dull grey monotony of town life and her aunt's household began to tell not only on her spirits but upon her health.

What were the empty platitudes of an afternoon call, the make-believe enthusiasm for art, for music, to her who was longing to be at the heart of it all in the realm of nature herself, and she drooped and faded like flower in the darkness hungering for the sunshire of real life and love.

"What can be the matter with her?" said Mrs. Peris-Jones to her husband one day, when they saw Olwen return from a small shopping expedition, opening the front gate and closing it listlessly with a far-away look in her eyes, and a sad patient expression on her face.

"I am sure I load her with kindnesses. A lovely evening frock just come home from the dressmakers is lying now on her bed unwrapped, and I have gone out of my way to give her pleasure, and gone a great deal more into society since she has been here than I ever did before."

"You have been very good to her, my dear, and it grieves me to see the poor child looking so wan and worn, and yet she is always bright and cheerful."

"Not always," and Mrs. Jones. "I went into her room rather suddenly the other day, and I'm certain she had been crying."

"Crying, bless me!" said Mr. Jones in a shocked tone. He was not used to tears, for his wife would as soon have thought of fainting as of shedding a tear, and it seemed to him a terrible thing that anyone in his household should cry.

"Cry!" he repeated "dear anwl!" for at any climax of sentiment, her was apt unconsciously to revert to the exclamations of his native tongue.

"Benjamin," said Mrs. Jones, when you are speaking English do pray keep to that language; you might just as well say 'dear me' as 'dear anwl.'"

"So I might, my dear, but about the little girl. Where is she now?"

"Gone upstairs to take her things off, I suppose, said Mrs. Jones. "I only hope she remembered to rub her shoes well at the front door."

At that moment Olwen entered with a bright look for her uncle and a very proper smile for her aunt.

"Halloa, Olwen!" said Mr. Jones in his usual jovial tone of voice. "Come here my dear, and 'kish your uncle.'"

"Kish!" said Mrs. Jones, "really, Benjamin!"

"Kiss then, Mrs. Jones, ki double s, and a very sweet kiss it is from those rosy lips. But Olwen," and he drew his two hands caressingly down from her shoulders over her arms until he held her hands in his. "Where are the roses gone from your cheeks? Where is the bright light that used to shine in your eyes when you came here first? only six weeks ago, child. In my deed! as we say in Wales, we'll have to send you back to the hills, I think. Ar'n't you happy here with us?"

"Oh, uncle, no, don't send me back, I have no home there now, you know, and dear aunt and you have been so good and kind to me. Oh! you have loaded me with kindnesses, and indeed I am as happy as I can be anywhere now, have patience with me, remember I am a Welsh girl, and forgive a little 'hiraeth' sometimes."

"Home-sickness," said Mrs. Jones, whose feelings were not so moved that she could not express herself in English, "home sickness, indeed! From all I can gather about your old home, my dear, it was bare and comfortless in the extreme and it is only the foolish romance of youth that makes you look back to it with regret. 'Tis a good thing you escaped from it I think, though, of course, your poor father's death was very sad, 'twas a pity he could make no provision for you."

"He had nothing to leave me," said Olwen except the memory of his love and of our happy life together, and—and his favourite text: 'Behold the birds of the air, which have neither storehouse nor barn, and yet He careth for them.'"

"Ah, well, that's all very well, and while you're about it, my dear, you might as well quote it properly, that is not quite correct."

"No," said Olwen, "but that was always how he used to say it."

"Well, my love," said her uncle, "he was quite right, you see, you have both storehouse and barn ere; and look here, Olwen, later in the autumn I am going to take a holiday. Now what would you say if we went down to Wales together? We could stay at Trematbryn, you know, and we could drive up to Aberlaswen some day."

"Oh, yes, uncle, that would be lovely. Indeed you are kind, and you do everything to make me happy," and she tried for the rest of the day to hide her sadness under a cloak of cheerfulness, that brought a hectic blush to her cheek and an unnatural brilliancy to her eyes, and Mr. and Mrs. Jones were both satisfied.

The evening dress which Mrs. Peris-Jones alluded to with excusable pride, was spread out on the bed the next evening, while Olwen, with Annie, the tweeny maid's help, dress her glossy hair at the glass, which reflected but a poor picture of the beautiful face that had dimpled and smiled under the coarse straw hat in the woods of Coed du. It was very lovely still, though paler, and with a wistful look of sadness in the eyes.

"Lor, you've grown very pale, miss," said the maid, "and when you came here you looked so strong and healthy."

"Yes, I see I have," said Olwen, "I suppose it is being indoors so much. Before I came, I led a gipsy life, and here it is a little different." But when she was dressed in her shimmering white frock with its billows of chiffon, her long white gloves, her fan, her necklet and bracelets of gold, she took a long look at herself in the cheval glass, and could not help seeing that she was beautiful.

"You do look lovely, miss," said Annie, "but a little rouge and a little powder on your face would be an improvement."

"Powder and rouge! and for Olwen Meyric! No, no, if my face is not fair enough, they must take it as it is, but I think I should be all right if it were not for this headache," she said, as she drew on the long white cloak which Annie threw over her shoulders.

"Headache, lor! that's a pity, miss. I'll be sitting up for you, and I'll have a nice cup of tea ready when you come back," and thanking her, Olwen joined her uncle and aunt who were waiting for her in the drawing room.

The neat little brougham was waiting at the door, and stepping into it they drove a little further into the suburbs. Olwen leant her head back upon the cushions and looked up at the moon and stars with a sense of weariness and distaste, strange in one so young and so formed for happiness. Oh! how she hated it all—the lamps that seemed to fly by, the hurrying steps in the street. No, she felt she could never be happy cooped up in a town. Her uncle and aunt's kind intentions, their lavish attempts to make the ways of society agreeable to her! What a failure it all was, and what an unsatisfactory, ungrateful creature had entered their family circle! But she tried to join in the light talk and laughter of the evening.

Colonel Meredith's compliments fell unheeded on her ear, and with prejudiced mind she compared everything around her to the scenes which she had left so thoughtlessly a few weeks earlier, always to the disadvantage of the present and to the glorification of the past.

A young man stood up to sing. Ah! what was his unmusical though cultured voice to Gwil's rich sonorous notes. There were gracious smiles for her, flattering attentions, kindly invitations, but sick at heart she turned from them, and would have given them all up for a cheery talk with Posy or a tender reproof from Seba.

"Oh, Gwil, Gwil! have you forgotten me? Write me a word of comfort, or I shall die of sorrow," was the continual thought in her heart, and her head ached also intolerably, the room seemed to swim around her. Colonel Meredith's voice sounded far away.

Was she dying of "hiraeth?" she thought, as she slipped to the ground unconscious.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Experiment at Thana.

A Report on the working of the scheme in connection with the special class of prisoners of approved good conduct at the Thana Special Prison has just been issued. It is signed by Mr. H. N Alexander, Inspector-General of Prisons, and reads as follows:—

With reference to Government Resolution No. 2575, dated the 11th May 1906, I have the honour to submit the further Report therein called for.

2. The statement attached shows at a glance the expenditure incurred during the year on the garden and the receipts on account of sales of vegetables, etc. The profits are slightly in excess of those shown during any of the last three years and though at first sight this might not be thought encouraging it must be remembered that the average number of prisoners employed in the garden in the year 1906 was 32 as compared with 52 previously, and the expenditure also was higher than it will be for the future. Again, only 2 paid warders are now employed, whereas formerly there were 7 warders on garden work. Of the 2 paid warders now employed one is the mali and general instructor and the other is employed at night, when the prisoners are in their barracks, to prevent people trom coming into the garden to steal vegetables.

3. With the help of this special class Mr. Hall has laid out a very good garden which supplied sufficient vegetables for the Prison throughout the year. As there is no market to speak of in Thana for vegetables, Mr. Hall does not propose to increase the size of the vegetable garden, but will rather turn his attention to improving the fruit garden from which he expects to receive considerable profits.

4. In my last report I mentioned that I proposed to send sweepers to the class. This I did but the plan met with no success as the sweepers pleaded on arrival at Thana that, as they had been promoted to the rank of convict officers for good service and thus raised in the estimation of other convicts, they might not now be degraded by being put to do such menial work. They were perfectly respectful and as there was no wish to degrade them, they were permitted to return to the prisons they had come from.

5. The conduct of the men was excellent throughout the year and not one man was removed from the class. Twenty-nine prisoners were released during the year. The prisoners did not avail themselves of the privilege of seeing friends and Mr. Hall ascertained that as they were still prisonors they felt their position and did not wish to see their friends unnecessarily.

6. As far as the scheme goes it is a success. Government receive good value in the shape of better work and the prisoners the reward of good conduct by obtaining freedom and comfort which they would not get under ordinary circumstances. The question, however, now arises whether we shall be able to continue this class. It must be remembered that the prisoners belonging to this class are recruited from the best behaved men in the various Prisons and these men are therefore the very class from which convict officers are recruited. If I take away the best men for this class, not only do I lessen the number of men available for the post of convict officers, but I only leave inferior men for the Superintendent to choose from. On the one hand men get promoted to be convict officers too soon and on the other less good men become convict officers. This state of things is neither fair on the Superintendent nor on the Prison. I have had some little difficulty in recruiting for this class and this will be seen from the fact that the average number present was only 32. I shall be in a better position at the end of the current year to say whether I am justified in recommending this class to be maintained, seeing that so much of the guarding in our Prisons is performed by convict officers.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1907.

Resolution.—Government are gratified to learn the success which has so far attended the establishment of the special class of prisoners of approved good conduct at the Thana Special Prison. The Inspector-General of Prisons should be requested to submit a further report on the 1st January 1908.

2. Government are not disposed to attach much weight to the considerations stated in paragraph 6 of this Report. The object at which they aim is not to secure the cheap administration of Prisons by convict warders, but to reduce the output of habituals and to give men ordinarily of good behaviour who have lapsed into crime a better chance of self-reform than they otherwise would have.

THE Government Laboratory at Muktesar, near Naini Tal, is feeling the pressure of the success achieved with the vaccines manufactured there for the prevention of rinderpest, anthrax and other cattle diseases, which has been so great that applications for supplies of these prophylatics are now coming in not only from all parts of India and Burma, but also from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held last evening in the Main Hall of the Institute.

The following Report of the operations of the Institute during the year ending 31st March last was laid before the members:—

On the 1st April 1906, the Committee of Management was composed of the undermentioned members:—

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell Bar-at-law. Vice Presidents.—Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., F.R.I., B.A., M. Inst. C.E. Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. W. M. Bell. Directors.—Major R. L. Clark, D. S. O., Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Captain W. F. Potts., Mr. C. C. James, C.-E., Mr. P. G. Messent, M. Inst. C. E. Major E. J. Keane., Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. G. Lund, Honorary Secretary.—Mr. R. H. Frost.

The following changes took place during the year:—Major R. L. Clark, D. S. O., Mr. C. C. James, C. E., Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Directors, resigned, and the undermentioned gentlemen were appointed to fill up the vacancies:—Mr. H. C. MacNee, Mr. A. C. Webb, Mr. A. W. S. Wise, Mr. E. W. Thompson.

Mr. G. Lund proceeded to England on a few months leave and Major E. J. Keane very kindly performed the duties of Honorary Treasurer during Mr. Lund's absence, the Committee take this opportunity of specially thanking Major Keane for his services as acting Honorary Treasurer. Mr. W. M. Bell was also away in England for a few months during the year. At a special General Meeting of the Members of the Society held on the 11th December 1906, sanction was accorded to the withdrawal from the "Reserve Fund" of a sum of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of special repairs to the Institute premises. Sanction was also accorded at the Meeting to the control of the "Reserve Fund" being entrusted to the Committee of Management to be used at their discretion for any extraordinary expenditure that might be required in connection with the Institute or its building. The change of name of the Institute proposed by the Committee of Management and approved of by the General Body of subscribers at a Special General Meeting held on the 27th February 1906, had to be abandoned in consequence of insuperable difficulties in carrying out the alteration, and the Committee resolved to retain the present name with the addition of the words "Library and Reading Room." They also resolved that suitable signboards be placed outside the building, and, with a view to bring the Institute more prominently before the public, to insert periodical advertisements in the "Times of India" notifying the rates of subscription for membership and drawing attention to the fact that new books are received by every mail. On the 31st March 1907 there were 102 Life Members, 6 Honorary Life Members and 177 Quarterly Members, the Members in the previous year were 102, 6, and 290 respectively. One gentleman was enrolled as a Life Member, and one was reported as having died. There is a decrease of 23 Quarterly Members. 242 visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library during the year. The number last year was 294.

Library.—The issues of old and new books including periodicals were 30,600. The number of new books added to the Library was 258.

The following is a detailed statement of books in stock on the 31st March 1907:—Biography 598, Oriental Subjects 275, Educational Works, Games and Sports 274, Religious Works 280, Architecture, Engineering and Fine Arts 533, Military and Naval Works 112, Essays, Lectures, and Speeches 456, Poetry, Music and Drama 338, Science and Philosophy 362, Banking, Commerce, Trades and Manufactures 126, Agriculture and Botany 123, Natural History 332, Voyages, Travel, Sporting and Adventures 730, History and Antiquities 636, Novels, Romances, and Tales 4,910, Works of Reference, Commercial and other Reports, Law and Medicine, etc. 3,611, total 14,026. At the close of the year the Library contained 14,026 volumes, Eighty English, Continental and Indian Newspapers and Magazines were taken in during the year.

During the year 1906, arrangements were made with Messrs. Mudie & Co., London, to supply the Institute weekly with the most recent works of light literature published and this removes the reproach that the Library is not up to date as regards new works.

Lectures.—The following three lectures were delivered at the Institute during the Session 1906-07.

1st.—By Professor W. H. Sharp, M. A., on the 15th January 1907, Subject:—"A Holiday on the Nile," illustrated by lantern slides. 2nd.—By Mr. J. E. Fraser, Esq., Principal, Training College, Bombay, on the 21st February 1907, Subject:—"A Tour in Central India and Rajputana." 3rd.—By the Rev. F. X. Haan, S. J., St. Xavier's College, Bombay, on the 18th March 1907. Subject:—"The Electric Spark in the Vacuum." The lectures were well attended and appreciated by the members and their relatives and friends. In the month of March 1907, the Committee of Management resolved to introduce electric lights and fans in the Reading Room in substitution of gas and Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co., Engineers and Contractors, were entrusted with the work of carrying out the installation at an estimated cost of Rs. 826. The Committee feel assured that the alteration will be appreciated by the members and trust it will tend to their comfort and convenience and it is to be hoped, will also result in making the Institute more popular.

Presentations.—The Committee of Management acknowledge with thanks presents of Books, Reports, etc., from the undermentioned:—

Government of India, Government of Madras, Government of Bombay, Government of Punjab, Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Smithsonian Institute, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay Improvement Trust, Municipality of Bombay, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Millowners' Association, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Mr. S. M. Rutnagur, Mr. B. Scott, Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. J. Boyd, Mr. A. W. S. Wise, Mr. H. E. Gawthorne, Harper Brothers the Proprietor, Examiner Press.

Finance.—The Balance Sheet and Statements of Accounts showing in detail the items of income and expenditure, of the different funds of the Institute during the year 1906-07 are annexed to the Report. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 23,500.

Election of Office-bearers for 1907-8.—In accordance with the usual practice, voting lists were circulated to the members of the Society at the close of the year, giving the names of the members eligible for election. The lists sent in by members were duly examined by the scrutineers, Messrs. A. B. Colkers and Dorab E. Opiumwalla, who reported the result to be as follows:—

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Bar.-at-law, Vice-Presidents.—Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. W. M. Bell, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E. Directors.—Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Captain W. F. Potts, Mr. P. G. Messent, M. Inst. C. E., Major E. J. Keane. Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. E. W. Thompson, Mr. A. C. Webb, Major R. L. Clark, D. S. O., Mr. R. F. Smith, Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, Bar.-at-Law, Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. G. Lund. Honorary Secretary.—Mr. R. H. Frost.

The above Report was approved and adopted and votes of thanks were passed to the scrutinzers and the members of the Managing Committee for the last year.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P and O Co's mail steamer *China*, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next from London *via* Marseilles, brings the following passengers:—

Lieut Stevens, C F
Mr Tennant, G F D
Mr Roxby, H
Mr and Mrs Ludington, A W
Mr Elsworthy, P J
Mr and Mrs Straugman, T J
Miss Ligertwood
Hon Mr Justice Beaman, F C O
Mr Percy, Holt
Mr Sear, W G
Mr Rasch, F C
Mr Earle, P D
Mr Thomson, D A
Mr Barlow Poole, B H
Mr Turner, E E
Mr Lambert, J H
Mr and Mrs Lloyd Jones, C W
Lieut Manderson, R W
Hon Mr Justice Russell
Mr and Mrs Wm Lancaster
Mr Westropp, A
Mr and Mrs Raikes, E B two infants, and [illegible]
Miss Short, G
Mr and Mrs Bahadurji, D N
Mr John Maitland
Mr Stubb, R H
Lieut-Col Thompson, C M
Mr Booth, E
Mr Sheard, S H
Mr and Mrs Poole, H B
Mr Lawrence Barry
Mr Foxwell
Mr Avron
Mr Furse, G A
Miss Underwood, E
Miss Underwood, D
Mr Davie
Capt Gale, E S
Mrs and Miss Spencer
Mr Cooper, J T
Mr Mennell, W F
Mr Geo Kent, F
Mr Jones, J E
Mr Lawdale
Mr Muir
Mr Dinshaw F E
Rev Kennedy, G A
Mr and Mrs Leslie, A
Mr and Mrs MacLeod
Miss Queenie Jeffreys
Mr and Mrs Witham, W F
Mr and Mrs Jardine, W R
Miss Morris, B
Mr Hanham, H R
Mrs Bleckman, and child
Mr Sydney Pascoe
Mr Law, P B
Mrs Bindling
Mr Lloyd, W
Mr K[illegible]
Lieut Borden, E J C
Mr Macleod, N O
Mr Wadia, R N
Sir Lawrence Jenkins
Mr and Mrs Harris
Mr James MacDonald
Col Young
Mrs Beaman
Mr Williams, C D
Mr Dorrant, C L
Mr Gordon, C W
Mr Gordon, C A
Mr Hind, R C
Sir John Kirk
Mrs Clarke, H E
Miss M McSwinney
Mr Higgison, F
Mr Murray, R D
Mr Walker Jun, R
Mrs Walker
Miss Walker
Mr Javeri, D M
Mr and Mrs Martell
Mr Sheppard, S T
Mr Holden, C H
Mr Cohn, S
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1907.

MR. MORLEY'S "STEP FURTHER."

MR. MORLEY's warning to political agitators in India that their present attitude had "set back the clock" has afforded Colonel L. Grey, C.S.I., an Anglo-Indian soldier and administrator of many years' standing, an opportunity for discussing "some paces further in India" in the new number of the *United Service Magazine*. It is certainly desirable in the writer's opinion, that Indians should have a strong voice in the counsels of the Imperial and provincial Governments of India. But it must not be supposed that holding this opinion he would exalt the Congress and transfer its most prominent members to the Councils. Nothing of the kind, "The voice should be of those whose position in the Empire is important, the great ruling chiefs : of those whose stake in the provinces is substantial, the provincial nobility and landed gentry," for the people of India now, and probably for generations to come, will follow only these. If, on the contrary, argues Colonel Grey, we insist upon our democratic ideas, if we regard as representing the Indian races those clever talkers and writers of the Presidency towns whose very qualifications of "English-educated" and "Europe-returned" render them foreign and suspect to the masses, then the ruling chiefs may acquiesce, but the lesser nobility and gentry will remain, as now, discontented. Similar considerations apply to the question of the employment of Indians in the higher grades of the administration. Such employment has always been the avowed object of the British Government. But Colonel Grey recalls the observation of the late Viceroy on the subject of the Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 : "I also remember what those who quote them sometimes forget, that the late Queen's words contained a qualification, not indeed modifying their generosity, but limiting their application by the necessary tests, first of practical expediency and secondly of personal fitness." It was said, as Colonel Grey points out, "in the last parliamentary debate on this subject, that the only qualification for employment in such posts is partly education, partly character and experience ;" and by another speaker, that, "in considering the appointment of natives of India to high administrative posts, the Government must not be influenced by the loud cries raised by those very men who are going to get these appointments, but by the effect which such appointments would have on the people generally." Practical expediency, personal fitness, character and experience, the effect on the people, the above are the points for consideration, and chiefly the last. "British rule perhaps, Bengali never," as quoted in that debate by Sir H. Fowler from a great Indian raja, is the sentiment of the various peoples of India regarding the class generally known to British and Indians alike, as the Babus, namely "the lawyers, editors, and other politicians, who claim to represent all those various people of a Great Continent."

Of course they do nothing of the kind. They represent none but their own views and the views of their own particular henchmen ; and the Congress delegates from the mofussil are mere puppets in the hands of the committee-men of the Presidency towns. They do not represent vested interests except in the most remote degree and it is notorious that the nobility and landed gentry of India—to whom the masses alone look for guidance and support—by no means approve of the "Babus" holding offices as Judges of the High Courts, members of the Legislative Councils, members of the Boards of Revenue, Commissioners and Judges of division and in other high places. Colonel Grey does not seek to deny that the aristocracy is perhaps duller than the "English-educated" and "Europe-returned," but, as he urges, they alone are the really influential ; they are the representatives of races, districts, provinces and popular feeling while the "Babus" represent only their own very limited class which is practically confined to the Brahmins and Kayasths. We do not yet know the purport of Lord Minto's despatch on the proposed extension of popular representation and we scarcely think that the arguments of Colonel Grey—who knows the people of Northern India perhaps better than any other Anglo-Indian still in the East—will have as great weight with the present Government as with its predecessor. But there are passages in his article whose accuracy cannot be challenged and which should be most carefully perused and considered before the Secretary of State commits himself to any definite promise as to the extension of the franchise or any increase of representation on the Councils : "Sixty millions of Mahomedans in India are hostile to the Congress agitation, while the attitude of the warlike Hindu communities, the Sikhs and the Rajputs of Rajputana, is that of amused contempt. It is hard for those at home to understand that the India described by Congress speakers and writers does not exist. The masses here are *not* sighing for a democracy ; they are extremely conservative, and follow their aristocracy blindly. They did so in 1857, and would do so to-morrow. As said by the *Times* last year, 'In the whole course of Indian history there is not a single political idea ; the people have often displayed a touching devotion to a dynasty or a religion, but they have never manifested any enthusiasm for political causes. From the dawn of history the people of India have been governed autocratically, and all attempts to create political institutions among them must take cognisance of that fact."

Colonel Grey's handling of the question of popular representation is not merely destructive criticism. He has a scheme to propound. He would employ Indians for counsel. There is ample room for this. Measures concerning the welfare of the country he would have dealt with only after consultation with the counsellors of the Emperor, who would not be a deliberative assembly based on European models, since the Government ruling chiefs might not be able to leave their states simultaneously, but in a manner congenial to themselves, in the freedom of personal intercourse. This is practically what Lord Lytton contemplated when he appointed "Counsellors of the Empress" whose advice was to be sought "from time to time in matters of importance, thus associating them with the paramount power in a manner honourable to themselves, and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire." As to the employment of Indians in the administration he would solve the problem as he would that of military service by chiefs, ruling and titular, as many other problems concerning Imperial defence and taxation in its relation to that defence—by the aid of an Imperial Council of Indian princes and local Councils of provincial nobles and landed gentry. And in defence of this proposal Colonel Grey writes :—"An Indian squire may not be a B.A., and yet may be well qualified to do the work in his county for which the system of elective committees has so clearly failed. Offer himself for election in competition with social inferiors he will not, but if commissioned with others, his peers, to help in the administration, he would do so willingly and well. Provincial nobles and scions of ruling houses may not be Europe-returned, but many of them are well fitted to learn Political or Intelligence work. Revenue settlement, too, is a business for which such men are well adapted, and for which some of them might readily undergo the necessary training. Regular civil work would perhaps be less congenial, but possibly some might take to it." For all employment of whatever kind he would have a commission in the army regarded as a passport and a condition, but the selection should remain with the Indian Imperial and Provincial counsellors. The process proposed seems somewhat laborious, but the proposer condemns the present system of selection. Hardly, he says, can commissioners of division or even local Governments resist pressure in the matter of admissions to the Subordinate Civil Service, or of recommendations for the subordinate commissions in the native army. Ideas of "good family" and "personal fitness" become very elastic under the importunity to which officials are subject. The article is full of original ideas and if it does not entirely solve the problem it should go a long way towards pointing the direction in which reforms may be made.

DOYEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. SIR CHARLES MARK PALMER, whose death Reuter records, was eighty-five years of age, and the oldest member of the House of Commons, where he sat for Jarrow. He was not, of course, the "Father of the House," as he had only a connection of twenty-two years with that historic Chamber. Sir Charles made a remarkable recovery from a severe illness two years ago, and even returned to his beloved tennis in his own court at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at an age when most men are either dead or in their second childhood. It has been said that the iron ore of Yorkshire enters one end of Palmer's building-yard at Jarrow to emerge at the other as an ocean liner. There is as much truth as rhetoric in the statement. It was owing to the business talent and the enterprise of Sir Charles Palmer that this transfiguration of iron ore into ships was effected. It was owing to Sir Charles Palmer that Jarrow exists at all—Jarrow with a population of about 35,000 people and a Mayor and Corporation of its own. Sir Charles' glory lay not in the affix M. P., a distinction to which many a "barren rascal" has attained and of which nobody need necessarily feel proud—but in the fact that he created the trade of Jarrow, created Jarrow itself and found useful occupation, as his company still finds, for nearly 15,000 artisans, working all at one time when the yards, collieries etc. are in full swing. Sir Charles Palmer at eighty years old was still a wonderful old man. Much of the real man revealed itself in the kindly, shrewd eyes ; much also in the chin, and compact, well-shaped head —"That is a business head," one would say at once, even if one did not know who owned the head—and much also in the erect carriage. Sir Charles Palmer was a Tyneside man, born and bred ; and was proud of the fact. Yet his birthplace was one of the ugliest towns in England, and it must have been uglier in the twenties. That was South Shields. Young Palmer went to school in Shields. Old Palmer did a wise thing in sending the boy to France. Marseilles the boy found to be a more picturesque place than South Shields. What was more to the point, he mastered the French language, to which fact he owed no small share of his subsequent success in business. Old Mr. Palmer was a prosperous merchant of Tyneside, and quite able to give his son the advantage of a good easy start in life. But for all that, young Palmer was the carver of his own fortunes. He was helped by an excellent education and the paternal example to help himself. What "fortune" better than that could he have inherited from his father? Soon after he returned home from France he was given a situation, a clerkship, or something of the sort, in the timber trade. His next berth was in a coke-yard, and there he became learned in coal and cunning in ovens. His experience in the timber trade proved useful afterwards to young Palmer, but it was through the coke-yard that his path lay to fame and fortune. He began to invest in coal mines, modestly—very modestly and tentatively at first : more largely and boldly as his purse and his experience expanded. How many collieries are owned by the Palmer Company now we do not exactly know ; but the number is a score at least. His position as a coal owner led to his becoming—or rather compelled him to become—a shipbuilder. It was in this transition from coalowning to shipbuilding that the native business talent of Mr. Charles Palmer, his real character as a Captain of Industry, first revealed itself in all its greatness. It came about in the early fifties. For years Yorkshire and Wales had been gaining upon coal-producing Durham and threatening her trade with extinction. Yorkshire was sending coal to the south by railway, and railway transit was growing cheaper and faster. Durham continued to despatch her coal to London by the old-fashioned sailing colliers, which sometimes spent a month or more, according to the caprice of the winds, on the double trip.

Palmer made up his mind to substitute for sailing colliers vessels that could cover the double distance in 48 hours—steamers, that is to say. The slow coaches of the day warned him that for so bulky and cheap a commodity as coal a means of transit so expensive as steam would never do. It is quite true, they said, that the voyages are often tedious, but then wood and canvas are cheap, and wind costs nothing at all. But, in Palmer's view, time meant money, and no expostulations would hinder him from risking his all in an attempt to revolutionise the seafaring coal trade of Durham. The screw steam collier, which he launched at Jarrow in 1852 was the first vessel of the kind ever built. The building of that screw collier was not merely the preservation, it was the creation, to a great extent, of the Durham coal trade. The screw collier of Tyneside made a great sensation at the time. She was launched in 1852, and in a few years more there were fleets exactly like her. In 1852 and with the launching of the screw collier, began the wonderful expansion of Palmer's business. Palmer and his partner started shipbuilding on a large scale They infused new life into the whole of Tyneside, a region which in the present day is perhaps the busiest of its size in the world. Palmer's yard in Jarrow became famous in both hemispheres. Twenty-seven years ago, after Mr. Palmer had become sole partner of the business, the Jarrow building works contained the largest graving-dock in the world. Between thirty and forty ships have been turned out of the Jarrow works in a single year. The Jarrow works are the wonder of Tyneside, and one of the wonders of the earth. Though the multifarious business, with its army of 15,000 men, now belongs to a company, Sir Charles Palmer was as the Americans would say "the boss of the show." The Palmer Company is self-supplying ; it owns its coal mines, and ironstone mines, and blast furnaces. Sixty years ago, Jarrow was a miserable little place of about one hundred and fifty houses. But no sooner was the first screw collier off the stocks than the little place began to grow. Orders came in for iron ships, artisans flocked to the spot and in twelve years Jarrow village became a thriving town. At a later date it became incorporated and Mr. Charles Palmer was chosen as its first Mayor. That he should be chosen as the first Mayor of the town which had grown up round his bulding-yards was an instance of poetic justice. It was also something more. His personal character and his enlightened views on public service and the public welfare would in themselves have justified the choice of the Jarrow citizens. Sir Charles Palmer was no rhetorician. He seldom spoke in Parlament. But his advice on commercial questions was often found useful there. His talent was for doing things. His works are not in the printed page; they are written in stone, brick, and iron along Tyneside.

A TELEGRAPH ANOMALY. THE attention of Government was directed during the early part of last year to a glaring anomaly in the matter of charges for telegrams. Both the Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce took up the matter and made strong representations but met with a simple acknowledgment that Government was well aware of the facts pointed out but had no intention of making any immediate alteration. They have, it seems, adhered to that decision and, regarding time as money, are consequently losing by their attitude. As is well known the charge for sending an urgent telegram of sixteen words is two rupees or at the rate of two annas a word. Every additional word however costs four annas. Similarly with ordinary messages the cost of additional words is twice the word rate in the first part of the message, a similar discrepancy existing as regards deferred messages. Rather than pay these excessive charges in cases of long telegrams, senders are understood to be in the habit of splitting up the message into two, three, four or even five telegrams to the same addressee where one would suffice if the additional charge per word were half of what it now is. The Madras Chamber gave as an instance an urgent message of seventy words in the text and two in the address being despatched in five separate messages of fourteen words in the text and two each in the address for ten rupees, whereas had it been despatched in one message the cost would have been sixteen rupees. A little thought shows that the Telegraph Department is a very real loser over the transaction. The sending of five messages with the address repeated adds eight words to be sent and occupies the wires longer than were the message sent through complete. Further than that the increase in the number of messages entails an increase in the labour of recording, registering, checking and the other details incidental to the work and, if the system were adopted by a large number of firms with a large amount of telegraphic business to transact, the Department would speedily find that an increase on the staff would become imperative. An urgent or ordinary message in excess of twenty-four words can always be despatched more economically in two or more messages and frequently the second or other messages can be sent in a lower class at a still greater saving. There can be no doubt as to what course ought to be adopted. The Director-General of Telegraphs states that "at some future time it will be necessary to remedy the anomaly, but Government regret that they are unable to make any reduction in the charge for additional words at present or to hold out hopes that it will be possible to do so at an early date." The system of splitting up messages in order to avoid extension cannot but be harmful to trade and it cannot be too strongly impressed on Government that an immediate change should be made reducing the cost of extra words to the proportion charged in the first unit.

THE P. and O. Co's Steamer *Ceylon* arrived at Singapore at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steamer *China* left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 21st instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steamer *Triestes*, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the 4th instant, and is due here on or about the 18th instant.

THE XV Chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE Census returns show that the total population of Egypt, exclusive of nomad Bedouins, is 11,206,359, of whom 5,618,684 are males and 5,587,675 are females. There is an increase of nearly 1,500,000 since 1897.

IT has been decided that Officers who proceed to England on Combined Leave under Civil rules, shall in future have the option of drawing Privilege Leave pay at the Home Treasury at the rate of Exchange fixed for financial transactions, which is at present one shilling and four pence per rupee. Exchange Compensation will be added in case of Officers entitled to receive it.

PROVIDED the monsoon is not an abnormally severe one it is hoped to run the Nilgiri Railway up to Lovedale in November. The line between Lovedale and Ootacamund will not be ready till April. Under present circumstances, it is hoped to be able to run into Ootacamund in April or May. The Pioneers will remain till September, as there are labour difficulties.

"HACKWOOD," which has been bought by Lord Curzon from Lord Bolton, had been rather a white elephant to the latter until he went to live there a year or two ago after the fire at Bolton, while the necessary rebuilding was taking place at his Yorkshire residence. Hackwood is a very beautiful old place, but Lord Bolton has always preferred his north of England estate.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MR. MORLEY'S ORDEAL. Plied in the House of Commons with interrogatories without number from members having no sympathy with the stringent measures taken by the Government of India, Mr. Morley was able throughout to preserve a calm and imperturbable demeanour ; and while he was invariably courteous and suave in his replies to questions of varying degrees of wisdom and relevance, he maintained, at the same time, a firm and resolute attitude. His stout and honest and rational Radicalism was absolutely unshaken by the ordeal to which it was subjected by doctrinnaire humanitarians on his own side of the House. For the first time in his public life Mr. Morley has had the unique experience of enjoying the whole-hearted sympathy and support of the entire Conservative party and all its organs, while the note of disapproval, low and feeble as it is, has been only raised from his own camp. It will be a keen disappointment to agitators in India to find that Mr. Morley has the whole country at his back ; that when the report goes abroad that any part of the empire is in danger, the British nation unites, irrespective of political ties, in support of the Government. With the exception of the *Daily News*, all the influential organs of Liberal opinion have ranged themselves on the side of the Ministry in support of its coercive measures. Even *Truth*, a Radical of Radicals, has spoken out in no uncertain voice in their favour. From no responsible quarter in Great Britain have we witnessed a pampering of public disorders, a light-hearted trifling with a grave situation, a veiling and exculpating of sedition and disaffection. Having failed to receive any countenance of the slightest weight or value from anywhere in England, the extremists might derive whatever consolation they can from the reckless out-pourings of irresponsible nonentities of the Hyndman type of Socialists. There are a few critics in the English press who, while upholding the action of the Secretary of State for India, regret that in his Parliamentary utterances he should have given great prominence to the exigencies of the situation and the coercive measures called forth by it, uttering no words of sympathy for the grievances which were, in some measure responsible for it. I fully admit that the people have some legitimate grievances in the Punjab, but it is probable that Mr. Morley might not have considered it opportune to give himself away at the present juncture, when any words of sympathy from him might have encouraged the elements of disorder in this country, while the question of immediate and paramount importance was to uphold authority and enforce law and order. Nothing would have been so easy for him as a few general words of sympathy which, in themselves, would have been of little value. To my mind, the veto exercised by the Supreme Government, presumably with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, on the Colonization Act passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, provides a more eloquent testimony of his having an adequate sense of legitimate grievances. I take it as an earnest of his intention to follow up repressive acts by healing measures. The proper occasion for a statesmanlike exposition of the causes of the disorders and the remedies to be applied to them will be presented when the Indian Budget is introduced in the House of Commons. It will afford him full scope for a comprehensive and masterly presentment of the whole question in all its diversities and ramifications. I await, therefore, his budget exposition with a most lively interest, as a fateful pronouncement which may justify the great expectations raised by Lord Minto.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S OFFENCE. I do not regret the number of questions put to Mr. Morley in Parliament, because they have enabled him to give some important information about the state of affairs. The situation must be grave, indeed, when an organized attempt was made to incite the warlike Sikhs and the Sepoys against the Government. He said that Lala Lajpatrai had been arrested "for the promotion of open sedition." As for open sedition, others have preached it more recklessly and infamously, and we have yet to know whether the means employed by him for its furtherance were calculated to do grave mischief to the commonwealth. In the mere use of vile vituperation, I think Mr. Bhepin Chundar Pal can give him points and beat him hollow. I hope Lord Minto's warning to erring newspapers and publicists will have a deterrent effect.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON THE SITUATION. I congratulate your London correspondent on the exceedingly interesting reply he has been able to elicit from Sir George Birdwood on the present discontent. It has, like all the writings of this veteran on Indian affairs, a unique interest and value of its own, and as was only to be expected, it is receiving marked attention throughout the country. What Johnson said of Goldsmith is true of this venerable Anglo-Indian, that whatever he touches, he adorns : and in my opinion, he derives this rare gift from his genuine love of the country, sympathetic imagination, and a fine artistic sense. By his breadth of view, illuminative criticisms and instructive observations, he can often raise his subject far above the common-place, lending a touch of originality to his thoughts. His opinion on the unrest is substantially sound, as far as it goes. He does not take a comprehensive survey of the situation,—probably he was unable to do so within the limits of a letter of ordinary length,—but he has rightly caught some of its salient features, and discoursed upon them wisely, on the whole. In the first place, he is emphatically on the side of law and order, recognizing the necessity of stern measures for the suppression of grave public disorders. He says very truly that only fools and madmen would rise against the British power to-day. I do not know if he is aware that there are a few fools and madmen among educated Indians who indulge in a dream of revolution and independence, and who are so far gone in their mental aberration that the valuable counsel of a hundred men like Sir George Birdwood will have no effect in restoring them to sanity. Sir George sets a high value on the loyalty of the educated classes, "for it would be the loyalty of conviction and active in our support," distinguished from the passive and lifeless loyalty of the ryot. I wish there were a wider manifestation at the present moment of the active and genuine loyalty to be expected from the educated classes. The New Spirit is bitterly opposed to, and entirely subversive of, such a sentiment. Sir George is right in his opinion that the Government, having brought the educated class into being, "it is worth many sacrifices to secure its well-being and contentment." Will it be content even with substantial sacrifices? Does he know that the Congress has pronounced for Home Rule on colonial lines and that there is a class of patriots who will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute renouncement and abdication of their right, title and possession by the Government of India? As the present unrest is not the direct result of legitimate discontent, so it will not disappear with the sacrifices so kindly recommended by Sir George. The turbulence has been encouraged and directed by mischief makers whose object it is to bring the British rule into odium and contempt, and to sow dicord between Europeans and natives. Having carefully watched the progress of events, I believe that they have succeeded, in the disturbed areas, in permeating to some extent the lower strata of society with the spirit of mischief. The demagogues have worked artfully upon their passions and ignorance, with the result that stray Europeans are assaulted on slight provocation. Such instances are, no doubt, very few and solitary, and with the subsidence of the disorders a better feeling is likely to prevail. But the occurrence of such cases are a sign of the extent to which the seditionaries have succeeded for the time being. The treatment recommended by Sir George is good in itself ; but it is for another distemper which has little to do with the one we have presently to deal with. The letter of Sir George presents a partial view of the situation, which, however, is just the view which lends itself readily to this kindly sympathy with the people of India. It is this sympathy of his which explains the gratitude with which his memory is cherished in Bombay, where he spent his early years, and where his statue is decked by loving friends with flowers on each anniversary of his birth.

THE FACTORY COMMITTEE. The report of the Factory Committee makes out a pretty strong case for the appointment by Government of a Commission to go more comprehensively into the whole question, in order to clear the way for further legislation for the well-being of the employees. There are abuses which nothing but legislation can prevent, because mill-owners are interested in their maintenance. It appears that there are no effectual means to ensure the proper working of the Factory Act, as it stands at present. There are facilities for the evasion of the provisions regarding child labour, in the absence of sufficient safeguards against their infringement. As there are no stringent regulations for ascertaining the age of every child working in a factory at any moment when required, juveniles under the age of fourteen are sometimes employed full time as adults, or are made to work in one shift in the morning, and in another in the afternoon. I see that there is a strong disposition on the part mill-owners against any legislation fixing the hours of labour for adults. For a man to be kept at his work, amidst not very healthy surroundings, from 5 or 6 in the morning till 8 or 9 in the evening is cruel, monstrous and appalling. Nature itself must rebel against the system. The men themselves are strongly opposed to it. We see no honest excuse or justification for excessive hours, in the argument that the Indian workman has a way of taking things easy, and that he goes in and out almost at will. Surely, the taskmasters do not expect continuous and strenuous work from men who are condemned to work so long and so late! The Factory Committee only record a well known fact when they say in their report that "all voluntary efforts to bring about an understanding which would, while securing for the operatives reasonable hours, also secure for the employer protection from undue competition and its attendant discomforts, have signally failed. No one knows this better than the mill-owners themselves. They may pass resolutions in hard times submitting to a voluntary curtailment of the hours of labour in their mills. But, there being always a desire on the part of some of them to steal a march upon their rivals, such resolutions have a tendency to become inoperative. If mill-owners will consider the question dispassionately, they will see that legislative interference in this respect will ultimately be to their own advantage.

DION.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The New Organ.

THE residents of Colaba and its vicinity have been anxiously and patiently awaiting the arrival of the new Organ, for the purchase of which several have subscribed liberally. It has at last arrived; and has been erected in the same position in the Afghan Memorial Church where the old instrument stood for so many years. The old organ, built by Holdich, has done excellent service : in course of conversation with the old organist, he informed us that in years gone by it was often heard at the Military Parade Service to advantage, accompanying the Regimental Band that happened to be stationed in Colaba at the time. Quite a number of civilians made it a rule to drive from the Fort to attend these services, and Colaba residents will no doubt remember this fact, especially during the time that the following Regiments were located there, viz.,—

The Royal Irish Rifles.
47th North Lancashire Regiment.
The K. S. L. Infantry.
The Dublin Fusiliers.
The K. O. York Light Infantry.
The Middlesex Regiment.
The Oxford Light Infantry.
The Norfolk Regiment,
The Cheshire Regiment, and others.

Naturally, after so many years wear and tear, the instrument had served its time and was finally condemned. The first thing necessary to do then was to approach Government with regard to supplying a new organ, and after a prolonged correspondence it was found that they would not assist in that object, so the matter was taken in hand by the Church Committee and subscriptions were raised. With the sum thus raised and the amount to the credit of the Fund, the Committee have been able to negotiate for a new organ ; and it was decided after careful consideration to entrust the building of it to Messrs. Hurry Brothers, of Calcutta, who have established a reputation for manufacturing church organs specially adapted to the climate. They have erected many large organs in India, among which might be mentioned, St. John's Church, Calcutta ; Christ Church, Cawnpore ; All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad ; All Saints' Church, Lucknow ; Holy Trinity Church, Karachi ; St. Mark's Church, Bangalore ; and many others.

The specification of the new organ is as follows :— Four sets of pipes are prepared for, but they are not at present in the organ; it is hoped that the Committee will be able to afford them at a future date.

GREAT ORGAN.

Open Diapason	8	feet tone.
Stopped do	8	do.
Gamba	8	do.
Double Diapason	16	do.
Principal	4	do.
Harmonic flute	4	do.
Fifteenth	2	do.

SWELL ORGAN.

Oboe	8	do.
Horn	8	do.
Vox Humana	8	do.
Vox Celeste	8	do.
Open Diapason	8	do.
Lublich Gedact	8	do.
Gemshorn	4	do.
Lublich Bourdon	16	do.
Mixture	2	Ranks.

PEDAL ORGAN.

Bourdon (wood)	10	feet tone
Violincello (metal)	8	do.
Violin (metal)	16	do.

COUPLERS.

Swell to Great Swell to Pedal and Great to pedal. Four composition and swell Pedal.

An opening Recital and Dedication in connection with the new Organ will be given at the Colaba Church on Sunday next, the 8th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when it is to be hoped many will attend. Mr. Seymour Dove has arranged a varied programme of music, which will be posted to all the residents of Bombay as far as is possible. By kind permission of Colonel Murray and Officers, the String Band of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Scots will come from Deolali specially for the occasion ; their pieces will include Handel's celebrated "Largo," "The March of the Silver Trumpets," by Viviani, and also a Tenor Trombone solo, all of which will be accompanied by the organ: there will also be two vocal it[illegible] and a Violin solo, namely, "Wat her angels" ([illegible] Mrs. Stone, and "But the Lord is mindf[illegible] delssohn) by Mr. H. O. Coates, and the Vi[illegible] "Angels guard thee" (Godard) by Miss Glady[illegible] This should prove sufficiently attractive to dra[illegible] interested in a function of this nature, especiall[illegible] takes place in the cool of the evening. Dedication will be read by the Reverend H. Mould which, including the musical portion of the programme, should take about an hour.

THE *Indian Opinion* of Natal thus recognises the services of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree on behalf of the Indians in South Africa :—"We, in South Africa, do not, perhaps, sufficiently realize the quiet but solid work Sir Mancherji has been doing on our behalf. The bulk of the tremendous activity of the South Africa British Indian Committee is due to Sir Mancherji and his secretary, Mr. Ritch ; though, of course, the thanks of the community are equally due to the other members of the Committee. By the judicious manner in which Sir, Muncherji has been guiding the Committee he has been able to retain his hold on the sympathy of the most distinguished friends of India. It will be a matter of lively satisfaction to British Indians in South Africa to learn that Lord Ampthill, who initiated, in the House of Lords, the debate on the Indian question in the Transvaal, used Sir Mancherji's letter to Mr. Chamberlain for his facts and arguments. Lord Ampthill was so charmed with its diction and the marshalling of facts, that he wrote to Sir Mancherji as follows :— "I have read your letter to Mr. Chamberlain with the greatest admiration, for I have never seen a more lucid, convincing, and moderate document." British Indians in South Africa are deeply grateful to Sir Mancherji for his strenuous fight ; and let us hope that his efforts will end in a substantial amelioration of their wretched condition."

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

Agrarian Outrages Cause Anxiety.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A prolonged debate took place in the House of Lords on the subject of agrarian outrages in Ireland.

Lord Denman, on behalf of the Government, admitted the existence of considerable agrarian disturbance in certain districts, which was causing great anxiety.

The Government, he said, deplored this agitation, and had no option but to administer the law with firmness and decision.

THE ABYSSINIAN RAILWAY.

Financial Difficulties.

PAYMENT ON COUPONS STOPPED.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

A telegram from Paris states that the Abyssinian Railway Company is unable to meet the new Coupons and has stopped payment.

M. Klobulowsky has been instructed to look after the part of the line already built, and to negotiate with King Menelik for its extension to Addis Abeba.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Official Announcement in the Commons.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey, replying to Mr. Lynch, said that the British Minister at Teheran has reported that the younger brother of the Shah was in revolt between Kermanshah and Hamadan, and that military measures were being taken.

BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

No Guarantee for Chinese Repatriation.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. Faber, denied that there was a bargain of any kind between the Imperial Government and the Transvaal, regarding the guarantee of the Transvaal Loan and the repatriation of the Chinese.

FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKE REVIVED.

Committee's Decision Repudiated.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Seamen's Central Organisation at Marseilles has repudiated the decision of the Committee which was sent to negotiate with the Government, and has ordered the continuation of the strike until the demands are granted.

The strike will continue accordingly.

MISSIONARY ATTACKED IN CHINA.

Brutal Assault.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Hongkong states that a Missionary named Pollard has been stabbed in the lung and mercilessly beaten by a Chinese.

JAPANESE SAILORS IN LONDON.

Round of Festivities.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A continuous programme of festivities has been arranged in honour of the crews of the Japanese Cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*.

On Tuesday, a large party will visit the Horse Show at Olympia, where Commander Ijuin and the principal Officers will be presented to Their Majesties.

THE TERRITORIAL RESERVE FORCES BILL.

Discussion in Committee.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

During the Territorial Reserve Forces Bill discussion in Committee, replying to criticisms Mr. Haldane urged that it was not extravagant to hope that the 300,000 men he asked for would come forward voluntarily. The Government, he said, did not wish to resort to compulsion which might be useless and mischievous.

Colonel Bandys emphasized the necessity of training an efficient reserve in time of need.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The match between Yorkshire and Kent has been abandoned.

LATER.

Nottinghamshire, beat Sussex by six wickets.

The Match between Cambridge University and the South African team has been abandoned.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A telegram from Melbourne states that Colonel Percy Ricardo, Commandant of the Commonwealth Forces in Victoria, has died as the result of a hunting accident.

THE DERBY.

Result and Starting Prices.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Orby	1
Woolwinder	2
Slieve Gallion	3

LATER.

The weather at Epsom was fine after a morning rain.

His Majesty the King and the Prince and Princes of Wales and other Royalties were present.

The other horses passed the posts in the following order :—

Gallcot, Galvani, Earlston, All Black, and John Bull.

The betting on the first three horses was 100 to 9, 100 to 9, and 8 to 13 respectively,

The place betting was 6 to 4, 5 to 4, and 30 to 100 respectively.

Slieve Gallion led as far as the straight when Orby challenged him and won by two lengths.

The time was two minutes and forty-four seconds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Mr. Richard Crocker's Orby	1
Colonel E. W. Baire's Woolwinder	2
Captain Greer's Slieve Gallion	3
Major Eustace Loder's Galvani	0
——— John Bull	0
Lord Rosebery's Bezonian	0
Captain Grier's Gallcot	0
Mr. Joel's Earlston	0
Mr. Bayley's All Black	0

Starting prices :—100 to 9 Orby ; 100 to 9 Woolwinder ; 8 to 13 on Slieve Gallion.

SPECIAL PLACE BETTING.

6 to 4 Orby ; 5 to 4 Woolwinder ; and 30 to 100 on Slieve Gallion.

SENSATION IN GERMANY.

Resignation of High Personages.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A sensation has been caused by the resignation of Prince Eulenburg, an influential Court personage, of Count Hohenau, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp, and of Count Kuno Moltke, the Commander of the Berlin Garrison, as the result of Press revelations that they belonged to a clique, which was unduly influencing the Emperor and procuring positions for their friends.

DRIVER OF A TRAIN CHARGED WITH NEGLECT.

Station Master's Liabilities,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 5.

Mr. Cockburn, City Magistrate of Cawnpore, delivered Judgment in a case in which a driver of goods train was charged under Section 106 of the Railway Act. The facts of the case which lasted for three months and created great interest are as follows :—On 16th January this year, goods train No. 160 at about 9 p.m., proceeding from Cawnpore to Lucknow pitched into a string of carts crossing the Ganges Bridge in the opposite direction. Ten carts were smashed and men, oxen, and buffaloes were injured. The driver stated that the distant signal was in his favour. The Station staff said it was not.

In the Judgment, the Magistrate discusses the case under three heads :—(1) Sufficiency of the rules; (2) liability of the staff ; (3) liability of the accused. As regards the second count the Magistrate finds that the Station-masters on duty at night on the left bank, failed to do their duty and remarks that the Station-master of left bank went distinctly against the rules and is personally responsible for the loss of life and damage that ensued, irrespective of any offence the driver may have committed. The Magistrate also finds that there has been forgery and falsification of certain records produced in evidence by the prosecution and concludes this count thus : "There is no doubt that between the time the train was in sight and came far enough to see that a wagon or two had passed the distant signal, it was quite possible for the men at the gate and the cabin to have locked the door and put up the signal."

We have only the evidence of the staff that it was not done and I must notice that had it been done they were all incriminated and their statements were very poor evidence as against the accused.

We have found that everything points to their own neglect.

The forgery of the signature on one side is a rude attempt at cancelling.

The falsification of the line clear on the other side speaks of consciousness of delinquency, but nothing has been alleged against the capacity and character of the driver.

A driver that passes a danger signal with his train unheeded, 9 times out of 10 probably takes his death warrant so to speak with him or is certain of severe punishment, and the evidence that he did so must be perfectly clear and above board and not shady as we have shown in the present instance ; particularly when there is no accusation of intoxication or mental alienation.

The accused has been acquitted.

SOUTHERN INDIA RAILWAY AMALGAMATIONS.

Rearrangement of Head-Quarters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 5.

"The announcement, apparently, made authoritatively to the Madras Railway Company, that the Secretary of State is determined to suppress the Madras Railway, as a separate system after purchase and to apportion it between other Railway systems was anticipated by us" says the *Pioneer* "some weeks ago. No one regarding the tangle of railway administrations and areas in the Southern Presidency could doubt that when opportunity offered, as it will shortly offer, effort would be made to effect a re-arrangement.

We believe that sections of the Madras Railway, South of Madras on the one coast, and Mangalore on the other are likely to be made over to the South Indian Railway, while the rest of the old Madras Railway will be transferred to the Southern Mahratta system, excepting probably, short section between Raichur and Guntakal, which we understand will be given to the G. I. P. Railway, affording it less artificial terminus. No doubt the anxieties of the Madras Chamber of Commerce will be placated by transfering the Head-Quarters of the Southern Mahratta from Dharwar to Madras City. when the amalgamation takes effect. Whether the South Indian Company will migrate to Madras also from Trichinopoly is more doubtful. Another point that will have to be settled will be the running powers of the joint control of the Bangalore Madras section so as to give equality of rates to both railways using that means of access to Madras."

THE MONSOON.

Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.'s Agents at Colombo wired yesterday as follows :—"Monsoon burst."

THE PINDI RIOT CASE.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENE.)

LAHORE, JUNE 5.

The seventh day's hearing of the Rawalpindi riot trial was taken up to-day.

24th witness, Sher Khan Mamindar of Saidpur, deposed to attending the lecture delivered by Hans Raj on May 2nd. He went to Court where he saw a large crowd who had accompanied Hans Raj. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 persons collected when the Deputy Commissioner arrived. On his arrival the crowd clapped and whistled ; stones were thrown at a European who went towards the Police office. Some one said the European was the Superintendent of Police. Stones were also thrown at some European soldiers who were near the treasury. The soldiers went off to their barracks. Witness moved away from the mob as he did not wish to be mixed up with it. He heard people, when moving towards the city, saying : "Beat the Europeans ; kill any you meet." He identified Khazan Singh, Utam Chand, Fakir Singh, Mangal Singh, and Kishan Singh, in the dock. He said there were others whom he could identify, but they were not in the dock.

Witness continuing said that many among the mob had sticks.

Cross-examined by Beant Singh :—

How many Hindus and Mahommadans were there in the crowd ?

The Magistate said :—How can he answer that when there were some 2,000 people in the crowd ?

The witness : I saw no Mahomedans taking part.

I heard that the Kazi in our village said there was a likelihood of a riot and the Muhamadans should be careful and not join.

Lal Muhammad, Sub-Inspector of Police, in charge of the City Thana was the next witness. He stated :—

On April 7th I deputed Ralla Ram, Head Constable, to patrol as usual. On his return he reported that a meeting attended by Hindus and Muhammadans had been held in the Mandi. This I reported to the Superintendent of Police in my diary.

Mr. Dadabhoy here objected to the witnesses looking at a paper he had in his hand.

Witness put down the paper and continued :—I attended the lecture of April 21st as I heard that Ajit Singh Shahabadin had come from Lahore to speak. It was about 5 p.m. Hans Raj occupied the presidential chair. Amolak Ram, Secretary of the meeting, was there and besides him Gurdas Ram Shanker, Lal Batra, Hans Raj, Bhandari Beant Singh, and Mansa Ram, pleaders, were there. The first who spoke was a lad who came with Ajit Singh and wore a black turban. He recited some verses headed "Pagri Sambhal Jata." I remember some of the verses. I got the poem copied from the copy used by the reciter. Witness here quoted some verses from the poem. After the recital Amolak Ram rose and said :—"Oh, brothers I have convened this meeting for the benefit of the country and race. Three subjects will be touched upon, namely, increased land revenue, increased water revenue, and bagar. My brother will detail what action ought to be taken"

He sat down amidst plaudits of the audience and showers of flowers thrown by Gurmuk Singh. Sahni Ultam Chand, Shunkur Lal and my friend Dr. Nursing Das.

Hans Raj next rose and said that he would speak Punjabee as desired by his audience, and this was what he said :

"The land revenue has been increased here and similarly the water revenue at Lyallpur. Bagar is vigorously enforced. Oh brothers, swear that Hindus with their Ram Ram, the Muhammadans repeating the Kalma know how to unite preparing to fight until you will be successful. If you die think you died of plague. If you are imprisoned, think you are going for this period on a pilgrimage. Until you unite and are prepared to fight and die do not expect success to crown your efforts. My brother Ajit Singh, a lover of his country and race, has specially come from Lahore for this purpose and will explain fully and clearly how success can be attained." He took his seat amidst a renewed shower of flowers.

Ajit Singh, who is an editor of *Baharat Mata*, a paper of Lahore, got on the table. I knew him, for on that day he had been pointed out to me in a landau. He spoke as follows :—

"Hindu brothers, Muhammadan brothers, Jat brothers, sepoy brothers, official brothers, military brothers. We are all one. Government is not even as dust before us. We raised our heads against Government on April 16th in the same manner that the Bengalis did on October 16th. The dates coincide and are lucky days. We raised our heads in Labore on April 16th. The real rulers are the Gats ; the King is our Kamin. It is not proper to give petitions to our Kamins. Rather be ashamed that our Khitmagars or Kamin should mete out justice to us. The Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and other high officials are all our servants. It is degrading to have our case decided by them. Brothers, we are 29 crores. They 1½ lakhs. Admitted they have guns, but these can be blown away by the breath of 29 crores and for them themselves we have our fists. I met a Russian once and he said me 1 1/2 lakhs are ruling 29 crores. "This is a preposterous. Government is a great liar and tyrant, do not expect sympathy, from it; its only object is to obtain money, sympathy for you it has none." I will give you some instances from which you will understand what I mean. During the Mutiny in 1857 the Government was sorely harassed and to save itself it made several promises which it has never ratified. But on the contrary revenue has been enhanced fourfold and sixfold on sugarcane and cotton in order to benefit the English trade; that money was going into English purses and the Indian trade of these articles has been ruined. Revenue on wheat has not been increased for that is exported to England. And, now, an instance to show you the sympathy the rulers have for you. When famine raged throughout India the King as Lord Lytton came to Delhi to make arrangements. By the roadside people were dying of starvation while Lord Sahib reclined at his ease in a landau. He did not notice if it was animals or human beings that were dying. All he thought of was his own luxury. He was not Lord Lytton. I call him Luton (Robber). Another instance of how kings should treat their subjects. In China there was once a famine that lasted long. The king emptied his treasury for his country to such an extent that if his people had a gram for their meals he partook of the same frugal fare. Sorely pressed the people told him that if he went through the streets bare-footed and bare-headed then perhaps God would have mercy. With this request he complied and forthwith rain fell. Brothers, compare both these instances and you can easily tell how you are treated and whether your ruler is fit to be King. Now is the time to unite ; it is no great thing to give your head and life for your country. Later you will regret lost opportunity. If you cannot unite arise and go home. We have not, I hope, fallen so low that we cannot rise up." Ajit Singh repeated the following verse :—With the strength of the Moja, and shout of the Malwa, we will not lose the titleholders ; Khan and Rai Bahadur have ruined us by taking lunghis and chadders. No one hears our voice. This is the rule of the Feringhee, a Khan or a sweeper whichever he be, all are tyrants of equal degree. No one hears our voice."

Proceeding with his speech he said : "There are many ways of being successful. In Bengal the Government insisted on the growing of indigo and to enforce this the people were threatened that their women should be violated by Pathans if they failed to comply. For a brief period did the Bengalis carry out this order, but at length they united and were successful. No more compulsion was used. If you unite cannot you be successful ? In England women to gain their object broke the doors of the Houses of Parliament and obtained their object and this was the fruits of unity. A further proof of Government's avarice I will demonstrate. You may think the Government is showing you favour but really it is merely obtaining its own object. In Lyallpur the punishment for cutting a stick was at first imprisonment ; they found, however, that such a procedure was costly as the prisoners had to be fed. They thereupon inflicted fines in order to fill the treasury. Oh, Brothers, unite or you will regret it."

Gurdas Ram rose and said :—"Oh Brothers, ponder well on the words uttered by Ajit Sing. On account of our birth we are one. We are the legitimate owners of the land. If at this period a few of you will undertake some trouble benefit will result. Revenue has increased and bagar is vigorously enforced.

"Another instance of justice of this benign Government is that a brother of yours, Rafat Ali, was murdered. The murderer was appointed investigator. He hushed the matter up. The *Punjabee* drew the Government's attention to the fact. The publishers were sent to jail. Is this justice, brothers ? Unite. Success can only be attained by unity. He then sat down amidst much applause. At this time, continued the witness, two men began fighting in the vicinity and shortly after this the meeting dispersed.

During his stay Ajit Singh resided with Moti Ram, a clerk in the Punjab National Bank and a zealous member of the Rawalpind branch of the Congress.

CHITTAGONG IMPORT TRADE.

Large Demand for Wagons Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 5.

Stocks of rice at Chittagong are now reported to be very heavy being about eight lakhs of maunds. Large imports are expected shortly so that the demand for wagons on the Assam-Bengal Railway will soon be as brisk as last year.

It appears to be settled that Chittagong will always have a large import of rice traffic, as the area under jute is extending and larger crop than last year is anticipated.

Godowns are being built up rapidly wherever there is any vacant piece of land and these let at remunerative rates.

One hundred and fifty more wagons have been ordered by the Railway Authorities from England, and it is hoped some of these will arrive in time to be of use during the present busy season.

Additions to station buildings and provision of additional sidings are also in hand and contemplated so as to provide for the increasing traffic.

At the Chittagong port, work on Jetty No. 3, is proceeding rapidly, and the erection of necessary transit sheds is in progress.

Land which a few years ago was under paddy is now covered with railway lines radiating in all directions, and electric light, house power, houses and staff quarters, godowns, etc, are springing up in all directions.

The port of Assam is forging ahead, and there are indications that increased expenditure will be amply recouped in years to come.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Continental Reports Misleading.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

A special cablegram to the *Statesman* from London, dated June 3, states that continental reports as to Mr. Chamberlain's health are misleading. In reality, he is utterly broken in health and partially paralysed.

His friends who were on the platform at the Victoria Station displayed great emotion on realising the statesman's condition.

LODGE "KITCHENER."

Installation Banquet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

An Installation Banquet of Lodge "Kitchener" was held to-night in the Town Hall, Simla. Captain A. E. Dallas was installed Master, and Lord Kitchener, who was present, congratulated the Lodge on its growing prosperity.

SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 4.

The Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, Prime Minister at Hyderabad, gave a dinner party at his City Palace on the 1st of June, in honour of H. H. the Nizam's birthday. It was a lovely moonlight night and the roads to the Palace were lined with spectators—a most orderly crowd—to see the guests pass. The guests on arrival at the Palace were received by Captain Shah Mirza Beg, A.-D.-C. to the Minister, and the Prime Minister with his Private Secretary, the Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, and staff, were in the vestibule. The Palace presented a very gay appearance, lit up as it was by many chandeliers of wax candles, which gave a very pretty and soft effect to the ladies' dresses.

The space of garden between the reception rooms and dining-room was lit up by hundreds of coloured lights, artistically arranged on the pillars and shrubs in the garden, and were reflected in the water : the scene with the fountains playing was fairy-like.

The principal guests were General and Mrs. Hamilton, and Colonel and Mrs. Vizard. Mrs. Hamilton, who was taken in to dinner by Sir Kishen Pershad, was wearing a grey dress, which literally scintillated with sequins; it was very handsome and becoming and suited the wearer to perfection. Mrs. Vizard, who was led in by the Resident, wore a very handsome pale grey satin covered with very fine black lace, and Colonel Vizard took Mrs. Lampens in, who wore a very pretty white satin frock covered with white lace and chiffon and some good diamonds.

There were 125 guests. The dinner was exceptionally good and the wines well iced. The arrangements, we believe, were carried out by the Nawab Faridoon Jung, who has to be congratulated on the success of the undertaking, the promptness of the service, and the good organization and arrangements, even to the minutest details.

Amongst the nobles present we noticed Nawab Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur ; Nawab Asaf Yawar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur ; Nawab Khan-i-Khanan, Bahadur ; Nawab Syed Hossein Bilgrami ; Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, Bahadur. The Nawab Moinuddin Khan, Bahadur (Asman Jah,) and Nawab Salar Jung, Bahadur, we noticed were present for the first time at a public entertainment. Both are very promising scions of illustrious houses, at present minors under the guardianship of H. H. the Nizam.

After dinner the Human Ostrich entertained the company with some of his marvellous feats in the way of mastication. His diet consisted of a piece of coal, several bites out of a large piece of quartz, some charcoal, and four large bites out of a glass tumbler. His entremets consisted of kerosene oil and coal, which were well mixed first in a plate, then set fire to and swallowed in that burning state, helped down by copious mouthfuls of liquid.

It may all be trickery ; if not, it seems strange that any one should care to willingly try and limit the natural term of their existence and play such pranks with their digestive organs. The arrangements were so perfect that it was still quite early when the guests bid goodnight to their genial host, whose courteous and kindly manners have made him so popular amongst the European community.

On Monday there was a very gay gathering at the Nawab Faridoon Jung's bungalow—one of his popular "At Home" days. The Resident, the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, brought General and Mrs. Hamilton with him. There were also several present from Bolarum. Amongst the number we noticed Colonel and Mrs. Hawkes, and Captain Fleming. There were not as many devotees to Bridge as usual, as there was a dinner given at the Residency in honour of H. H. the Nizam, which hurried most of the guests away at an early hour. Mrs. Hamilton wore a very pretty black and white dress with a black picture hat ; Mrs. Duxbury looked cool and nice in a very pretty white and black muslin dress, with a becoming toque; Mrs. Yates in black; Mrs. Paton-Bethune in a cream spotted net, with a pale blue toque; Mrs. Hudson in a pretty flowered muslin. Mrs. Naidu and Mrs. Nundy were also present.

MAJOR I. B. BELL of the 32nd Pioneers, officiates as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Northern Command, *vice* Colonel Acton on leave.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

15th Annual Meeting at Vizagapatam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

The fifteenth Madras Provincial Conference opened its settings at the Town Hall, Vizagapatam, this afternoon. About 125 delegates were present besides a large number of visitors. The President-elect on entering the hall was greeted with vociferous shouts of "Bande Mataram," after which the Hon'ble Mr. Sharma deliverad an address of welcome to the delegates.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. N. Subba Row, formerly a member of the Madras Legislative Council, who was formally proposed to the chair, delivered the presidential address, in which he refered at length to the present situation in India, which, he said, was full of anxiety, the political horizon being dark and gloomy.

He criticised in language not generally marked by moderation. He said that the present feeling of unrest in India was due mainly to the growing dissatisfaction felt by the people with the methods of administration adopted by the British in recent times notwithstanding the declaration of eminent British statesmen that India ought to be administered for the good of the Indians. It was a patent fact that the attitude adopted in this country by the British had been to subordinate Indian interests to those of England. The manhood of the country was being dwarfed and Indian individuality was being suppressed in open as well as insidious ways. Their complaint was more with the system and the policy of the Government than with the men who had to carry out the details of administration. He said the talent of the country had to find in Native States what little scope there was to offer and not in British India where there was no adequate career for talented and energetic Indians. The country's manufactures and industries were cramped under foreign domination and there was never a time in the long history of India when native intelligence, patriotism and local knowledge were so effectively kept away from the controlling centres of Government as they were now. It was true that Indians a most exclusively filled the lower ranks of the service, but that in itself was a stamp of inferiority. It was a virtue of necessity rather than a recognition of Indians' merits.

In dealing with the present requirements of the country, he said, that the first essential requisite was the reformation of the Legislative Councils in a way to reorganise and adjust the services of the Indians so as to make their voice felt in the administration of the country and help to remove the sense of artificial superiority now felt by Europeans and to break down the barrier of aloofness which they were putting between themselves and the people.

It was absolutely necessary that there should be an Indian Member on the Executive Council of the Governor.

The accession of Indian Judges to the High Court has been a maked success and there was no reason why similar experiment in regard to the Executive Council of the Governor should not be equally successful.

He pointed out that though 20 years had elapsed since the Public Service Commission there was no Indian Member on the Board of Revenue.

He criticised the anamoly that with six Judges it was possible to have two Indians on the High Court, but with seven they could only have one, and urged that it was not proper that the hands of the Government should be tied down thus by Statute compelling them to select persons from a particular class though competent persons were not forthcoming from that class.

As regards the work before them the speaker laid great stress on the need for national education and reorganisation of village life and the necessity for redeeming village life from indebtedness which weighed down at present upon it, by organising rural credit and co-operative societies.

Referring to the end to be achieved, he said, the work before them was arduous and multitudinous requiring labour, organisation, wisdom and, above all, patience. India's destiny could not be fulfilled unless she emancipated herself and developed a free conscious national life, and he exhorted his countrymen to undertake the task of self-emancipation.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Share in Legislative Work By Natives.

MOTION ON PRESENT UNREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 5.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer* of the 1st instant says that, in the course of the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, Mr. G. Hardy will propose a motion affirming the necessity for inquiry by a Committee, or by a Commission, into the origin of the recent disturbances and unrest in British India.

Mr. J. D. Rees will propose a motion recognising the importance of giving the Natives of India an increasing share in Legislative work, but declaring that Parliamentary Government on Western lines is unsuited to the needs of a people who are divided by language, race, caste, and religion.

THE SEDITION RESOLUTION.

Comments of Native Papers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

Commenting on the Sedition Resolution, the *Bengalee* says :—"It is another notable advance in the direction of Russianising the administration of the country."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—"The warning given to the Press is not likely to prove useful to Government. Instead of serving any good, it will render British rule more unpopular, if a crusade is led against the Press."

The *Hindo Patriot* says:—"It is to be trusted that no discrimination will be made between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian papers."

The *Bande Mataram* says :—"The Government are playing into the hands of a most revolutionary section of opinion in India. National feeling is like certain explosives which need resistance in order to be effective. Unrestricted, they explode harmlessly and mildly into the air, but resisted, repressed and confined, they become devastating forces and annihilate the substance that resists and confines them."

THE BLOOMFIELD MURDER.

Case for the Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The above case was heard before Mr. Rose, I. C. S., Sessions Judge at Motihari, yesterday. Mr. Eardley Norton, Barrister, who appeared for the prosecution, opened the case by explaining the motive for the crime and what eye-witnesses saw.

There are five accused, namely, Purandar Teli, Sirwan, Inderman, Ooditakoor, and Amar Purandar, who obtained lands under a *zerpeshaga* Sale Deed. Mr. Bloomfield, as lessee of the Zemindari, received notice of the transfer of possession, and he instituted two suits in Court in reference to these fields. Purandar and Amar came to him to get *dakil karich* in their names when Mr. Bloomfield demanded Rs. 100 as *salami*. They would not give this, and next day, when Mr. Bloomfield was out, they assaulted and killed him.

The Counsel said that the evidence of a dastardly murder on a defenceless old man was clear, and that the crime called for a most severe sentence.

Sudist Marin, Amin of Kelso, the District Superintendent of Police, and Bahadur Ali, Assistant Hospital Surgeon of Dhakka, gave evidence for the prosecution.

CANAL COLONISATION ACT.

False Charges Against Government.

THE ZEMINDARS THANK THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 5.

The *Pioneer* says :—It was to be expected that the agitation against the Punjab Canal Colonisation Act would in turn give rise to many baseless rumours. One of the most fantastic was started or repeated by a correspondent of a Native paper in Lahore to the effect that the name of the Government is to be substituted for that of the present land-owners in the Record of Rights. It would be hopeless to enquire how such an absurd report got aboard. The idea that the Government have had any intention of depriving landed proprietors in the Punjab of one jot or title of their rights is utterly baseless, and we need scarcely add that no change whatever is contemplated in the method of recording those rights.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 5.

An extraordinary meeting of the Zemindars Association, Lahore, was held on Monday. Nawab Mahommed Ali Khan Kazilbash, the President, was in the chair. Mian Mahommed Shafi, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary, in explaining the objects with which the meeting has been summoned, pointed out when the Punjab Colonization of Lands Act was before the local Legislative Council, the Committee had submitted a memorandum containing its opinions on the various provisions of that Enactment and had conveyed a respectful warning of misapprehensions likely to arise from the passing of the measure into law. There were reasons to believe that the Committee's representation was favourably received and some of the suggestions therein embodied were agreed to, but the main feature of the proposed measure remained as before. It was a matter of genuine satisfaction that the Viceroy had been pleased to withhold his assent from the Act in question.

This was an act of wisdom and statesmanship, which had already produced highly beneficial effects.

The Zamindar community was deeply grateful to His Excellency and the meeting had been called to offer thanks on behalf of the community for this commendable step taken by the Viceroy.

The President proposed that apropriate telegrams expressing the thanks of the Committee be sent to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor.

The proposal was unanimously carried.

Mian Hamud-Din of Baghbanpura (retired E. A. C.) proposed, and Chandhrasnathi Pakhsh, B.A., LL.B. seconded, that the Secretary be authorised to submit a representation to the Punjab Government praying for the cancellation of the Notification enhancing water rates on the Bari Doab Canal. This was carried unanimously.

SEDITION AND PRESS.

Attempt at Censorship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The *Statesman* understands that the measures of Government for dealing with the dissemination of sedition, have not been exhausted by the issue of the Resolution empowering Local Governments to proceed against newspapers under the sedition clauses of the Penal Code. It is believed that a Bill is about to be introduced into the Viceroy's Council providing for the control of political writings and speeches. The exact nature of the measure is, of course, not yet known, but there is reason to believe that it may follow in general lines Lord Lytton's Press Act.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Major Hatherall, 122nd Infantry, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Savage, 22nd Punjabis, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Colonel Young, Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta Division, is appointed officiating Brigade Commander, Quetta Brigade, *vice* General Aylmer on leave.

Lieutenant Bryant, officiating Subaltern, 26th Mountain Battery, is confirmed in that appointment, and Lieutenant Chapman, 74th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been elected as officiating Subaltern, 26th Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Todd, 90th Punjabis, is appointed Double Company Officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Salvin, 69th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment to No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant Jacombe 3rd Brahamans, is transferred to the 108th Infantry.

BANDMANN OPEPA COMPANY.

"Sergeant Brue."

THIS was the pretty item with which the Bandmann Opera Company opened their present season at the Gaiety Theatre last night. That it was successful may be readily surmised from the fact that the Sergeant was played by the inimitable Harry Cole, who received a splendid ovation upon his re-appearance in Bombay.

The story of the Sergeant is much as follows, but the "plot" is insignificant, the main idea being to give the "officer" plenty of opportunities of sending the house into fits of merriment. Sergeant Brue, of the London Police, besides acting in this capacity, has a small barber shop which is run by his son Michael. His daughter Aurora is a hospital nurse, who, whilst nursing Gerald Treherne has fallen desperately in love with him. The 1st act opens in Brue's Shop. It is his birth-day and Lady Bickennall, who is president of the Society for Finding Employment for Young Ladies, (admirably played by Miss George Corlass) arrives and Brue falls in love with her. Just then Brue receives the news that his brother has died in South Africa leaving him an immense fortune. But the conditions of the will are that he cannot touch any of the money unless he becomes an Inspector. To realise this promotion he is offered help by the biggest scamp in London, a criminal called Crookie Scrubbs, who promises to inform Brue whenever a robbery is concocted. In the second act we find Brue on his beat in Hyde Park just outside the Green Park Hotel. Crookie points out to him a supposed criminal. Brue is forcibly running him in, when the Inspector arrives just in time to release Mr. Crank. The Police Magistrate from Cranborough Street who severely reprimands Brue for the mistake. Crookie then arranges a robbery, paying two "cracksmen" £50 each to pretend to rob Lady Bickennall, but they clear out with the money, and when Brue arrives to arrest the robbers there are none there. He is arrested himself, and locked up at Cranborough Street Police Court. After being tried he is dismissed the force, and so fade away his chances of his brother's fortune. But Lady Bickennall strikes on a plan. She arranges a masked Soiree when all the guests are supposed to wear masks, and invites Mr. Crank. During the evening Mr. Crank is lured on to play Baccarat and while the game is at its height the house is raided by Michael Brue, Crookie and Gerald Treherne, who have disguised themselves as Policemen. Mr. Crank is greatly upset, and promises Brue anything not to expose him, so he insists on being reinstated into the force and promotion to an inspector—this is gladly assented to and Brue comes into his brother's fortune. The gag between Harry Cole and Miss Georgie Corlass convulsed the house, besides which, at half past eleven, the comedian was able to incorporate in his patter the fact that Orby had won the Derby at 64 to one,—a tit-bit of information which set the whole house AGOG. Mr. Fred Ellis as Crookie Scrubbs was very clever, while little Doreen O'Connor had but a poor part, and will be seen more of in the course of the season. The whole, "business" of the piece went with a swing from begining to end.

To-night the Company present "The Blue Moon."

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

A PRINCE OF CONJURERS.

Love and Football.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, MAY 17.

The latest dramatic importation from America is a curious mixture of love and football call "Strongheart," produced this week at the Aldwych Theatre.

To criticize Mr. de Mille's drama one must be more than twenty-five years of age, should deem noise of greater moment than epigram, shoul consider football of more account than play constructing. To appreciate the drama one should love life and the things that loom big in early manhood. At the outset, one recognizes the serenity of London street life, the silence of the motor omnibuses, the placidity of the traffic in contrast with the atmosphere in which American university men have their being. The play opens in the rooms of two students at Columbia College. In their cloistered silence the people of the play speak as through a megaphone, and, before the act finishes, the auditor has experienced a war-dance, a students' chorus, and a college yell. An American college yell were a fearsome sound on Salisbury Plain. In the confines of the Aldwych Theatre it is Wagnerian.

For other matter of moment the act serves to introduce Strongheart, the Indian Chief, sent to learn the wisdom of the East. It also reveals a clumsy plot on the part of one Thorne, a gambling member of the College football team, who has backed the enemy, to recover money he has lost and also to revenge himself upon his rival in love. The scheme is merely to steal the secret list of combinations which the team will play in the great match and then to post it to the manager of the opposing university.

There the act ends, and the curtain falls to rise upon the dressing room of the Columbia team. At half-time the men, muddy and tattered and torn, gather to discuss the game. To them enters the manager of the other lot, who produces the letter containing the list of combinations which he has received but has not read. Strongheart is deputed to read this on behalf of Columbia, discovers it to be in the handwriting of his friend Dick Livingston and, because he will not reveal the writer, is adjudged a traitor and refused permission to play in the second half of the game.

This gives Mr. Robert Edeson—Strongheart—his great opportunity, and he takes it as an actor and a footballer. Gazing out on the field he calls the change of the game to an injured chum until one sees every move of the play. His stolid audience rose to boundless enthusiasm at the end of the act, and the maimed, the crippled, and the over-fed felt as though they were heroes of the winning team.

From the frenzy of the football scene the play sinks for the first time into the prosaic enunciation of the problem—"Shall the Indian Marry the Girl?" Here, again, Mr. Edeson proves himself an actor with grip, and in his denunciation of the law that race cuts friendship he rose to great heights.

A PRINCE OF CONJURERS.

At the Palace, for instance, may now be seen that very remarkable conjurer and illusionist Mr. Horace Goldin, who has just returned after a two years' absence. For some twenty minutes this gentleman holds the stage, and during that time it were almost more easy to say what he does not do than what he does do. He shows us disappearing ladies, quick changes, and pseudo-mesmeric effects ; he does all the old business in the way of producing flags which fill the stage out of nothing ; ducks appear and marvellously disappear ; empty pots become pots of flowers in full bloom ; while finally a lady who is weighed in a huge balance is suddenly found to be wanting (in no disrespectful sense), and the opposite side of the scales come down with a run. Many, very many, of Mr. Goldin's tricks I have seen before. It is not so much their novelty that impresses one as the extraordinary celerity with which they are performed. He passes from one to another at lightning speed, and long before you have realized that one feat is over he is half-way through the next. Glance away for an instant, and you are lost—he demands your whole attention. He is admirably supported, by the way, by a most skilful company of attendants. A conjurer depends considerably on his attendants, and Mr. Goldin's helpers never fail him. One at least is nearly as smart as his master.

AN INTERVIEW.

After the show, I had a few words with Mr. Goldin about the number of tricks which he contrives to get through in the crowded twenty minutes during which he is on the stage. On the night I was present these totalled forty-nine, and there was an appreciable wait at one time when a corded box at which a mock cannon had been fired was hauled down from the roof of the building to reveal, when opened, a fair assistant. While this speed mystifies people, I imagine it may also serve to cover up an occasional trifling hitch, for illusionists sometimes trip. As an instance of this, when Mr. Goldin was once performing his familiar duck trick—in which he wraps a duck up in a sheet of paper and then crushes the parcel up to show that the bird has vanished—the bird refused to vanish. Instead, it happily waddled round the stage, and its vigorous quacking and the laughter of the audience were the first intimations the performer had that all was not well. However, he rose to the occasion, and at once pretended that this was part of the trick. Poor duck disappeared into a tub, out of which, in a flash, a dozen were made to appear.

Illusions are not made in a day, Mr. Goldin tells me. First comes the idea, to be jotted down in a notebook full of other ideas and sketches. Then it is cogitated over until it matures. Next a tiny model, two to eleven inches in size, is made of the article or person intended to figure in the trick, and practice is made with this on the stage of a miniature theatre. Finally a life size apparatus is rehearsed before a large mirror, and when he can almost deceive himself with the mystery Mr. Goldin confidently appears before the public. He is very proud of the handsome pins presented him by the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Queen of Saxony, all of whom he has mystified.

The bioscope pictures here show now the naval review and the battle at Whale Island, which the Colonial Premiers witnessed last Saturday.

TENNIS.

And the great prize in amateur tennis is gone from England ! Mr. Jay Gould is its distinguished possessor,—a mere youth of nineteen summers—a champion at an age when most of those ambitious in tennis are not far advanced in the mere elements of its real practice.

Matured excellence failed on Saturday at Queen's Club because matured excellence requires something more than a weeks' practice to develop a genius that has been allowed to lie dormant for some time. And the rugged brilliancy of Mr. Gould triumphed over the greater tennis of Mr. Miles by three sets to two in two hours and a half's tennis in a match stamped by such evenness that the aggregate of games worked out at "22 all."

The influence of the English tennis community did not lure our Achilles from his tent for nothing. He may have been beaten. But in such a match as was this, there was glory in defeat. The immolation of Mr. Miles' genius was for the honour of English tennis. Mr Miles did his best. The circumstances of shortage in practice, of personal inconvenience, of the turn of the luck, were against him; but his courage, his patriotism, were of the real old-fashioned English chivalry. And the merest turn of luck in the fifth set spelt his defeat.

We wonder whether the critical stroke in the last set was observed by everyone? We mean that at the moment when Mr Miles just edged the grille and missed standing at three games to one, which would probably have meant the championship for him. The missing of this stroke by Mr. Miles enabled Mr. Gould to make the game deuce, to subsequently win it. It was the final turning point of the match.

Mr. Eustace Miles, in grand chivalrous manner, at once greeted Mr. Gould with the exclamation of "You're the better man" ; but in such an intense fight there was scarcely anything "better" between the players. The luck ran against Mr. Miles in the last set. He got cold in waiting for Mr. Gould to recover from a cramp that had attacked the fore-arm.

R. C.

THERE seems to be a strong feeling in Calcutta against the alteration in timing of the departure of the Madras Mail from Calcutta. The opinion here is that the old hour of 0-00 p.m. should remain.

INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR.

Mill Opinion in Committee's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 5.

With the exception of the restriction of working hours to 12 daily, the recommendations made by the Indian Factory Labour Committee which, with a few slight technical emandation, substantially follow the line of the Fremantle recommendations, are regarded in milling circles here as desirable legislation.

It is, however, felt that any attempt to curtail, by legal enactment, the working hours, would be a distinct hardship, besides being regarded as an interference with the liberty of the subject.

Under existing conditions mills have a midday break of two hours which affords operatives good rest and is much appreciated by the men. The new regulations will inevitably lead to the curtailment of this rest which it is feared the mill bands will resent. Apart from which the absence of a European staff during the midday rest militate against that supervision necessary to ensure good and satisfactory work and guard against injury to machinery, it is also urged that in the time of war the mill would be, under the new regulations, absolutely impossible to cope with against the outturn as full time working is imperative in time of emergency, and having regard to the fact that in normal times mills which do not do two-third of their outturn will suffer immensely. Should the necessities of war impose excessive demands on the manufacturing capacity which will be seriously impaired by the restriction to 12 hours proposal to which the Upper India Chamber of Commerce already expressed its decided opposition. The proposed protective measures for half-timers meet with the general approval as it is felt that some restriction should be placed on the age limit and the working hours of children under 14 years,

Legislation for Primary instruction to half-times is also regarded as necessary, mill-owners and managers finding it distinctly advantageous to have their operatives with a slight knowledge who can take down instructions and carry out work more intelligently than men who are quite illiterate. But such teaching must not go higher than the primary stage. Although the mill-owners do not maintain any direct connexion between model dwellings and attendance of workmen, statistics show that especially in times of epidemics attendance is better by 5 per cent., while there are other reasons that favour the provision for such dwellings notwithstanding the fact that the native is slow to appreciate the advantages of superior house accommodation. The milling industry agrees with this recommendation.

ARBUTHNOT TRIAL.

Application for Adjournment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

Yesterday afternoon, Krishna, the local agent of Rajah Kishun Bahadur, on being examined, repeated practically the same story as that told by the other witnesses.

In the evening, Mr. Powell applied to His Worship that, after the hearing of this charge was over, the charge against the accused in connection with the Industrials might be adjourned till after the Vacation, so as to enable him (Mr. Powell) to have the benefit of the remainder of the Vacation.

Sir Henry King opposed the application, on the ground that if the case was adjourned till after the Vacation, be could not be ready for the August Sessions, and the case might have to stand over till the November Sessions.

His Worship suggested that they might finish this case, and then discuss about the adjournment.

At this stage, the further hearing of the present charge was adjourned to Saturday noon.

Mr. Powell then informed His Worship that Mr. Brightwell, who had been summoned to produce certain documents and appear to give evidence, declined to do so, as he knew nothing about the matter, having been absent in England during the period to which the documents related. His Worship remarked that he could not recognise any communication to that effect from Mr. Brightwell, who must appear in Court and say what he had to say.

SUCCESSFUL BALLOON ASCENT.

By Captain Laurence the Aeronaut.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 5.

Captain Laurence the aeronaut made a successful balloon ascent and parachute descent from the Mall at 7 o'clock this morning. The morning was fine and with the exception of an occasional ripple in the air, the atmospheric conditions were favourable for the ascent. When released, the balloon shot straight up like a rocket and sailed gracefully away to the south-east in full view of the multitudes who cheered the aeronaut,

When the balloon was at an attitude of over 3,000 feet the parachute was detached and immediately filled out bringing the balloonist down safely.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

The following are further Kolar Gold Field returns for May :—

Mysore (West).—2,310 tons of ore crushed yielded 490 ozs. of gold and 2,592 tons of tailings cyanided 234 ozs. making a total yield of 724 ozs. compared with 717 ozs. for April and 632 ozs. for March.

Nundydroog.—7,000 tons of ore crushed yielded 5,405 ozs. of gold and 7,020 tons of tailings cyanided 717 ozs., making a toal yield of 6,122 ozs. compared with 6,016 ozs. for April and 6,146 ozs. for March.

DEATH OF MAJOR MOIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

Major D. M. Moir, I. M. S., Professor of Anatomy, in the Medical College, Calcutta, died early this morning of septisimia.

TRAIN DERAILMENT AT REWARI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JUNE 5.

The mail trrin from Hissar side, which reaches Rewari about 11-30 p.m., was derailed accidentally on its arrival. The engine and one or two carriages were overturned and injured, but no lives were lost, passengers concerned escaping only with slight hurt.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th May 1907, on 504·5 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 3,10,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	297	61	8	920
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	29,44,136	60,80,706	80,650	91,05,492
Total for 21 weeks	30,94,136	63,90,706	84,650	95,69,492
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,33,588	3,29,848	13,680	4,77,125
Per mile of Ry. do.	265	654	27	946
Total to corresponding date do.	29,42,089	52,58,241	62,905	89,63,235

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 13,125

Increase to date ... [illegible]

PURDAH PARTY AT HYDERABAD.

A delightful meeting of the members of the Hyderabad Ladies Club took place at Saifabad on Friday, the 24th ultimo. Mrs. Liakat Jung was "At Home" to the members of the Club and her numerous English lady friends. Liakat Munzil is a charming residence, at the foot of what is said to be—though in hopeless conflict with history—Tippu's look-out. Beside the dwelling-house there is a detached ball-room, opening on a paved terrace and surrounded by balconies, which overlook a tennis and badminton court, screened off by thick foliage, trees, and creepers. It is an ideal place for an out-of-doors Zenana party, and Mrs. Liakat Jung had utilised its possibilities to the utmost. The terrace was spread with carpets, and coaches and chairs were arranged in convenient places. Groups of tall palms, gay-coloured crotons, and giant ferns were seen everywhere, and the ball-room was thrown open for music and refreshments. Sweets and cakes, most daintily served, with iced coffee and tea and cool drinks, were assiduously handed round by Mrs. Liakat Jung and her attendants. A few ladies played badminton, but the majority preferred to stand or sit together in little groups, and to carry on an animated conversation with each other, looking in their dainty vari-coloured dresses, rich embroideries, and costly jewels like bunches of exquisite flowers. Hyderabad ladies have not, like the Turkish and Egyptian ladies, rushed headlong into the intricacies of Parisian costume, but have admirably adapted their own costume to western ideals of shape and colour, so that while their dress loses none of its original individuality, it has yet imbibed the tone of dainty and lelicate harmony which comes to us from the west. The Mahomedans of the Deccan are of Arab, Turkish, Moghul, and mixed North Indian and Deccani descent; and the ladies of each family wear a distinctive dress, adhering to it as faithfully as the Hindu does to his caste mark. Gradually, however, the materials of the dress have been changing—diaphonous clinging crepes and delicately-hued chiffons taking the place of the once heavy, gold, embossed brocades and barbarous purples, yellows, reds, and flaming magentas. One costume needs description : it was worn by a tall, slender lady, with the blackest of eyes and hair, and a delicate ivory complexion ; the close-fitting jacket was made of cloth of gold, with an emerald sheen ; the satin under-slip was of creamy whiteness ; the whole was draped with a saree of light pink embroidered chiffon, lightly edged with silver ; pink stockings and green velvet slippers embroidered with gold finished an exquisite costume.

The Hyderabad Ladies' Associatidn has done a unique work during the past two years by bringing together ladies of culture and refinement, who would not have otherwise met each other. It is a remarkable feature of this Association that English ladies have freely joined as members and have been most cordial and hospitable. The Indian woman's sympathies and affections, joys and sorrows, aims and ambitions, have for centuries been circumscribed by the four walls of her home, and her social horizon has been more or less limited to the members of the family circle; but this is the dawn of a new era; education, culture, and refinement according to western models are making headway in the Zenana and the need of a larger life and an enlarged horizon are being felt. English ladies, when they come out to India, are apt to drop into the inevitable groove of station life. The Indian lady is never seen, never heard, and very seldom sought. English women who, at home, engaged in active parish work and took an unbounded interest in social progress and education, never coming in contact with Indian women, do not awaken to the opportunities of helpfulness which multiply around them.

The Hyderabad Ladies' Association should do a good work by socially introducing not only Indian ladies to each other, but by encouraging English ladies to see Indian social life from the inside and to meet its manifold needs with earnest and helpful, human sympathy.

N.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesteaday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

MEDICINES FROM ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

The following letter from Messrs Kemp and Company, Limited, was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of remarks :—"In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo we have the honour to state that you only received three tenders for the supply of medicines this year; two of these tenderers object to the present system. Another English firm does not tender at all on this account making three out of four and the bazar merchants cannot tender as the schedule prices are revised from their net prices and not from European houses. If the Contractors fill up their own rates there will be no more clerical work than at present and the Municipality will have the advantage of lower rates. There is another point to which we would draw your attention. You ask for tenders for the Galenical preparations of an English house although you stipulate in your terms that all goods must be of British Pharmacopoeia Standard. Why pay the home manufacturing profit as well as that of the contractors, when preparations manufactured on the sport by English Chemssts are guaranteed to be equally good? We should be obliged if you would place this letter also before the Standing Committee."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S LEAVE.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, the Chirman of the Committee in wishing bon voyage to Mr. W. D. Shephard, the Municipal Commissioner, who is proceeding to England on Saturday next, said that they were all aware that this week Mr. Shephard was to sail from Bombay for house, on six months' leave He would be far away from the scene of his labour and success. He was compelled to part from them for a time in order to benefit his health. They all knew that even an iron constitution broke down under perpetual strain. It was but natural that Mr. Shephard's health should suffer under the severe strain of the manifold iron duties involving upon the Commissioner. Periodical leave was therefore an absolute necessity. They were therefore all very glad that he was allowed a built respite from the hand labour to recruite his health and strength. He was sure they would all join in bidding him "An Revoir" but not "good-bye." He wished him a bon voyage and trusted that he would spend many a happy days at home and pleasant time, free from the cases of the office. But above all he hoped and trusted that he would return to them with renewed strength and redoubted energy, to place upon the Corporation sound measures for the improvement of the health and the water. Supply of the city. They knew that he had been silently elaborating some schemes and they wished that the schemes would be perfected by the time he returned. It was significant to find that Mr. Sheppard was leaving the city when its health was in a highly satisfactory condition. This was not the time to pass a verdict upon his successful administration. He endorsed every word the Hon. Sir Pherozshah Mehta had said on a former occasion in eulogizing the great fact, superior ability and sound financial knowledge and the urbanity of temper possessed by Mr. Sheppard. (Applause.)

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, wormly thanked the Chairman for the very flattering way in which he had spoken about him. It was time that in body could keep up his health under the perpetual strain of heavy work, and he felt that if he were to serve the city faithfully and with all his strength he must have a short respite from his work. He thanked them all for the consideration shown to him and loyal help that the members extended to him in discharging his heavy and responsible duties. He hoped the same consideration would be shown to his successor.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 5.

Freights.—The Market has continued strong and rates have been well maintained more by reason of the firmness of owners and of the Bombay Market than owing to demand for tonnage on the part of Karachi shippers. Plague in the Punjab is happily decreasing, but the mortality is still sufficiently large. The handling of the crops, and the high rates of freight asked by owners check business a great deal, especially as shippers prefer to await developments before booking at the rates now demanded.

Engagements.—The Ellerman lines 1,000 tons, July, Birkenhead are quoted at 15s. 6d; 1,000 tons, August, Glasgow, at 16s. A steamer on the berth 1,000 tons, July, Hull, at 16s. Chagondass, 200 tons, June, Antwerp, at 17s., 500 tons July, Antwerp, at 16s.; 600 tons, July, Hamburg, at 16s. 6d., 2000 tons August, Antwerp, at 15s. 9d, 300 tons August, London ; at 15s. 9d., 2,500 tons, Antwerp, September, at 15s. 6d; 1,000 tons, London, September, at 15s. 6d.

Charters.—Several are reported at rates ranging between 16s. 6d. and 17s. June and at 16s. 3d. for July.

Weather.—A strong gale is blowing. The conditions are cyclonic. The authorities have warned native craft against plying about the harbour.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT MATHERAN.

While men of fashion have been enjoying themselves with sports, festivities and theatricals, writes a correspondent, some unassuming Hindu merchants of Bombay, whose spirit of philanthropy is deeper than their love of personal enjoyment, held on the 1st of June, a large gathering at the Royal Hindu Hotel for distribution of clothes and sweets to the children of the Vernacular School at Matheran. Owing to the excellent accommodation afforded for the Hindus by the enterprizing confectioner of Bombay, Mr. Govindji Vasanji, at this hotel, there has been much larger concourse of Hindu visitors of all classes to this charming Hill Station than heretofore. The function was organised mainly through the exertions of eminent Hindu merchants, like Mr. Ratansi Mulji, Mr. Damodardas Sukhadwala and Mr. Ranchoddas Thakersi. The specious hall and verandahs were fully packed and the excellent decorations by the florist, Mr. Ranchoddas, lent beauty to the occasion. Ladies and gentlemen of all sections of the Indian community attended and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

The proceedings were opened by a short speech by Mr. Ratansi Mulji, proposing that the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta take the chair. In the course of his speech, Mr. Ratansi said that Sir Pherozshah very graciously accepted the invitation, at the special request of the Hindu visitors. He described him as the shining jewel not only of Bombay, but of the whole of India, whose lead they were prepared to follow in all matters concerning the welfare of the nation. The proposal being seconded by Mr. Ranchoddas Thakersi Sir Pherozshah took the chair amid loud cheers.

Mr Vasanji Parushottam then explained the object of the meeting. The idea of the gathering was started, said he, because, while the sports and festivities benefited the children of the rich people the claims of the poor residents of the hills upon their wealth were hitherto unrecognised. Upon the labour of this class much of their comfort depended and it was an act of duty to reciprocate their services by a suitable recognition. They had to congratulate themselves upon the presence of Sir Pherozshah in their midst for, owing to his ability, position, experience, tact, resource, and judgment, he was the first leader in the country whose unfailing guidance was specially needed in the present crisis in the nation. A programme of recitation by the boys of the school of songs specially composed in honour of Sir Pherozshah and of choice selections on the gramaphone being gone through, the presents which were Swadeshi articles were distributed by Mrs. Rastamji Byramji Jejibhoy at the request of the Chairman.

Sir. Pherozshah then delivered a characteristically humorous and informing speech. Though the occasion had assumed a somewhat formal appearance, he said, he would preserve the rustic character of the gathering. His memory went back to a period 30 years ago when this charming hill station contained scarcely half a dozen bungalows. The superintendent's house was one of the earliest habitations. Then came in order, so far as he could remember, the Police station for preserving peace. Next came the liquor shop which, he believed, the Abkari authorities considered as a necessary adjunct of the place, for, before it came, there was no crime and disorder in the station and the police had nothing to justify their existence in this station. Then came the village school for instructing the poor people. Thus one after another came the various marks of civilisation till at last that much-needed institution the Royal Hindu Hotel had come into existence and the station was assuming the proportions of a small town. The Hindu hotel was truly royal in its situation, arrangements and residence. He continued the subject of free and compulsory education of the masses had been exercising the mind of the Supreme Government of late, and he hoped that ere long they would make it an accomplished fact. The village school was the first step in the educational system and he hoped that deep interest in which the mercantile community of Bombay had evinced the primary education of the village people would grow in coming years.

Sir Harkisandas Narottamdas then proposed a sincere and cordial vote of thanks to the chair in the course of which he said that Sir Pherozshah was the most eminent and leading citizen in India. The whole country had justly recognised in him a tried and trusted leader and he felt proud to recognise the unselfish and useful work he had been doing all his life which had justly endeared him to all the classes of the people alike. He hoped that he would be spared long to continue his noble work.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give th following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	5	7	84
Total plague deaths to date	140,692		
Same date last year	26	27	135

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her bones are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

Bile Beans, by eradicating all disorders of the digestive system, banish all these distressing symptoms. They cure in Nature's own way, and ensure a sound stomach and liver and a strong constitution

Mrs. A. Mc.Donald, wife of a farm servant, of Calrossie, Nigg. N. B., tells how Bile Beans ended four years of constant misery :

"The torture and suffering I experienced from pains in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bila Beans until I was comrletely cured I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfect health."

Bile Beans are sold in sealed boxes by all chemists, at Re. 1 - per box, or Rs. 2-4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Don't accept any pills offered loose; none are genuine Bile Beans unless sold in sealed boxes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 6th June, 1907.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

The Public Works Department.

Next to the Army, says Mr. W. T. Lawson in the *Financial Times* of the 16th May last, the great spending department in India, and the one round which the hottest controversy rages, is Public Works. It is liable to be assailed from many quarters. Its policy is challenged, its management is severely criticised, and its practical results are not always flattering to it. In the universal fault finding of the Indian National Congress, the Public Works Department has, of course, not escaped. The native witnesses who were heard by the Indian Finance Commission had a good deal to say against it. Six millions sterling is a considerable item to appear year after year in the estimates of any country, however rich, and it provoked justifiable inquiry as to the prudence and utility of the expenditure. But as soon as we descend to details very difficult questions present themselves. The six millions sterling is spread over three separate services—civil works, military works and famine works. The first have absorbed of late years an average of four millions per annum, and a rule was made some time ago restricting military works to about a million a year. Still more recently a similar standard has been set up for famine expenditure But when extra demands arise it does not seem to be difficult to disguise them under new names. The military works are kept within their million a year nominally, but another half million, or even three-quarters of a million, appears under the heading of special defence works. That gives an average of six millions per annum out of a fiscal revenue—excluding railways and other commercial services—of 84 millions. A State which denotes 7½ per cent. of its whole fiscal revenue to industrial development is doing fairly well by posterity. But India does still better than that. It spends another four or five crores a year of borrowed money on railway extension. In one way or another the Public Works Department is responsible for an annual outlay of between ten and eleven crores. This has been going on ever since the Government of India was taken over by the Crown, and after forty years of it some inquiry into its results cannot be considered either premature or irrelevant. The Public Works Department was actually founded by the old East India Company, but was a mere baby when it came under the care of the Imperial Government. From 1840 onward the Company had been obliged to spend considerable sums yearly on roads and public buildings. In 1855, when the Department was oranised, these had grown to about five and a-half millions sterling, an average of less than £400,000 a year for the fifteen years. The new Department was not long content to travel at such a snail's pace. It increased the expenditure to three millions a year, then to four millions and finally to five millions a year. In the thirty years, from the Mutiny to the end of 1886 the outlay on civil works alone exceeded one hundred and thirty millions sterling. In the same period fourteen millions were spent on new barracks and nearly another million on barrack furniture. Military works, as a whole, had averaged more than a million sterling a year.

In the reorganisation of the country after the Mutiny the Public Works Department had a brilliant innings. Little or no check was kept on its spending powers and, in Lord Lawrence's time, they helped materially to produce a series of formidable deficits. When Lord Mayo arrived in Calcutta, in 1869, he found that the finances of India were in such a state of disorder as to demand immediate attention. One after another he overhauled the spending departments and gradually reduced them to order. The discoveries he made in the Public Works Department scandalised him more than anything else. Sir W. W. Hunter, describing his first tours of inspection, says:—"In these tours I saw much to praise and also much to amend. Public Works had during the previous twelve years rushed to the front of the spending departments. In its rapid development it had drawn its officers from the staff corps or wheresoever they could be obtained—sometimes with little regard to their previous training for their new duties. Blunders and extravagance had been the result—a result which had been the despair of Lord Mayo's predecessors and had given rise to grave scandals in the public Press." Since then the Public Works Department, like every other branch of Indian administration, has greatly improved. The last two Viceroys have had no such heartbreaking protests to minute on its reports as Lord Mayo frequently had, as, for instance, when he wrote of a certain work :—"There is scarcely a fault which could have been committed in the construction of a great work which has not been committed here. Estimates a hundred per cent. wrong design faulty, foundations commenced without the necessary examination of substratum, no inquiry into excess of costs over estimates during progress." But though the grosser evils have been corrected, minor ones come to light every now and then. India is strewn with engineering mistakes, and very few first-class works have been carried through without serious miscalculations. The Public Works staff may, however, plead that their mistakes compare favourably with those of other official engineers. They have not—at least, in recent years—made such a fiasco as the new wet docks at Calcutta. That appears to be the crowning feat so far of official engineering. The Port Commisioners of Calcutta are a semi-official body with a very small infusion of commercial blood. A good many years ago it decided that the trade of the city had outgrown the jetties so conveniently situated on the river close to the merchants' godowns and offices. Their engineer who was also their Vice-Chairman, prepared a scheme for building large docks two miles down the river at Kidderpore. The merchants and shipowners were greatly divided as to the scheme, some of the principal firms supporting it, while a large number opposed it. The Government sat on the fence for a long while, but ultimately yielded and gave its sanction to the project. These docks, though now of patriarchal age, are not fully available even yet. The original scheme has had to be shorn of its grand proportions, but without any proportionate reduction in cost. On the contrary, as the scheme contracted the expenditure went on outgrowing the estimates. Kidderpore has become a byeword in Calcutta, and the question now is not what the docks are to do for the port, but what the port is to do with them. They are the latest addition to the long record of India's engineering blunders.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HEATON.)

The following matters, among others, were disposed of yesterday at a Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court :—

RE DANJIBHOY SHAMJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of time to file the schedule. The learned counsel said that the insolvents had lodged their books of account and the mehtas are engeged in the office of the Official Assignee to make up the books of account.

His lordship granted the application.

RE NANALAL AMBARAM BHUTT.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent was given the usual interim order.

RE USUF KAZI ABA.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained one month's extension of the interim order.

RE NASSARWANJI CAWASJI DARUWALLA.

On the application of Mr. F. B. Motiwalla the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE DHANJI NARSEY.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE BYRAMJI EDALJI SURTI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE ABDUL RAHIM ABDUL HUSSEIN.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia the insolvent was given leave to amend his schedule.

RE PESTONJI BOMANJI GHADIALI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent was given two months' extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and serve notices on his creditors.

RE JEHANGIR DOSSABHOY MODY AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvents' interim order was extended for two months.

RE ALBERT JAMES RUSHTON.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices.

RE CHARLES HEINIGER.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for one month's extension of time to file his schedule.

His lordship granted the application.

RE EBRAHIM KARA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, applied for a rule nisi for the revocation of the adjudication order. The learned counsel said that the insolvents had settled with their creditors,

His lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE NASSERWANJI NANABHOY BOTTLEWALLA.

This insolvent appeared in person and obtained his final discharge under section 60 of the Insolvency Act.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharge :—Mulji Harukhji Thakur and another ; Shaik Abdur Rehman Shaik Masuni; Lakhmichand Jamnadas Cutchi, Edgar Vinay ; Dadabhoy Rustomji Engineer ; Rustomji Dadabhoy Billimoria and Gustadji Cursetji Mistri alias Engineer ; William Power ; Shankar Vinayek Saujgiri ; Hari Raghunath Deo ; Narhar Laxman Bailey and Nanabhoy Kapadia.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH].

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The storm which lay yesterday off the Kathiawar coast travelled in a North-Westerly direction, and with its centre about two hundred miles south of Karachi is giving high seas and very strong winds in the vicinity, with comparatively little rainfall.

In the Peninsula, local rainfall occurred in the Deccan—extreme south—probably in connection with the advance of the Monsoon winds.

Though low pressure in the North has again moved northwards, it has given dry westerly winds in the Gangetic plain.

In Burma, rain has fallen locally, Tavoy reporting 1/2 inch, Bassein, 1 1/2, and Smyitkyina and Minbu 1/2 inch. Skies are moderately clouded, and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, the following rain fall occurred :—Silchar 7 inches ; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Tezpur 1 ½; Cheerapoonjee 5; Mymensingh 1/2 and Berhampore and Bogra 1 1/2 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in Chota Nagpur and south of Bihar, where skies are clear and the air warmer than usual, while humidity and temperature are nearly normal elsewhere.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, skies are lightly clouded in the west of Central India and in parts of the Central Provinces, but are almost clear elsewhere, while humidity is below normal especially in the United Provinces, and temperature is appoximately normal, except in the south of the Central Provinces where it is in slight excess.

In the North-west of India, Veraval and Dwarka had 1 inch of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme North and moderately to thickly clouded elsewhere, while humidity is nearly normal and temperature lower than usual in the extreme north of Gujerat and Baluchistan, while it is nearly normal in the rest of the Division.

In the Peninsula, Gulburga reports 1/2 inch of rain ; Raichur 1/4, Kurnool, 1/2 ; Chitaldroog, Bangalore and Mysore 1 ; Ootacamund and Coimbatore 1/4 ; Cochin 2 and Pamban 1/2 an inch. Skies are completely overcast in Malabar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere, while humidity has increased in the Deccan, and is now nearly normal everywhere, and temperature has fallen in the Deccan, and on the East Coast it has become approximately normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in Burma, Sind Coast and in the Peninsula, chiefly in the southern half.

In Rajputana a few thunderstorms may occur.

THE RECENT STORM.

The Port Officer has issued the following :—"The storm, apparently about one hundred and fifty miles to the West South-West of Dwarka and, moving slowly towards Karachi has not shown evidence of severity.

The Port officer, Bombay, yesterday, received the following telegram from Simla :—"Storm signal. The storm centre appears to be something like 108 miles due South of Kurrachee and to be morning between five and ten miles an hour in the direction approximately North."

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Steamer "Firozi," Captain A. B. Watson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, reports having experienced strong S. W. Monsoon and heavy rain. The Steamer "Shah Allum" Captain E. Page, which arrived in barbour on Monday from Karachi Via coast ports met with strong westerly winds to Dwarka, fine down the coast, to Virawal and S. E. Gale and heavy southerly swell from Virawal to Bombay. The Florio R. S. N. Co's, Steamer R. "Rubatino," which arrived in barbour on Monday evening from Genoa, had rain.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a m (local time) on the 4th June 1907, was 28·730. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov date.
Bushire	29·659	WSW	5	90·6	77·9	90	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·617	E	16	94·3	82·3	81	....	0·00	—0·07
Muscat	29·620	SE	3	100·3	85·5	74	....	0·00	—0·25
Aden	29·710	NE	10	97·3	84·8	76	....	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·623	NW	4	103·4	75·2	35	....	0·00	—0·10
Sirsa	29·633	WNW	6	105·3	81·1	26	....	0·05	—0·50
Delhi	29·609	NW	4	105·7	85·2	57	....	0·00	—0·15
Agra	29·633	SW	4	106·0	84·0	32	....	0·01	—0·05
Cawnpore	29·582	W	6	108·9	86·3	36	....	0·00	—0·30
Allahabad	29·572	W	7	111·1	84·5	19	....	0·00	—0·25
Jhansi	29·637	NW	7	108·3	90·2	57	....	0·00	—0·09
Jacobabad	29·708	SSW	5	103·6	85·1	55	....	0·00	—0·00
Karachi	29·622	NE	12	96·9	78·2	69	0·02	0·02	plus 0·02
Jeypore	29·680	NW	5	101·2	80·1	31	....	0·46	plus 0·38
Ajmere	29·731	NW	5	101·4	80·5	40	....	0·00	—0·05
Deesa	29·737	SSE	7	98·2	79·4	69	....	0·52	plus 0·51
Ahmedabad	29·729	S	10	97·6	80·7	64	....	1·60	plus 1·55
Bhuj	29·659	ESE	25	97·1	78·5	93	0·02	0·02	—0·01
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·574	ESE	22	87·3	73·2	89	1·23	1·27	....
Rajkot	29·688	SE	15	93·9	78·7	62	....	0·09	—0·14
Bhavnagar Para.	29·720	SE	13	97·1	80·5	79	0·01	0·55	plus 0·37
Veraval	29·675	SSE	28	84·6	78·3	88	0·91	0·93	plus 0·93
Neemuch	29·731	WSW	8	99·0	81·2	47	....	0·00	0·12
Indore	29·732	W	8	102·6	80·1	50	....	0·02	—0·33
Saugor	29·643	WNW	6	104·1	85·3	23	....	0·00	—0·20
Jubbulpore	29·638	W	2	107·0	80·3	32	....	0·00	—0·30
Hoshangabad	29·684	WNW	3	106·3	84·8	40	....	0·00	—0·31
Khandwa	29·726	NW	10	103·2	81·1	45	....	0·00	—0·25
Raipur	29·603	S	4	110·3	....	33	....	0·00	—0·38
Nagpur	29·647	NW	7	110·6	88·1	29	....	0·00	—0·71
Amraoti	29·694	WNW	13	109·9	82·3	49	....	0·00	—0·56
Akola	29·725	W	13	109·8	79·9	52	....	0·00	—0·41
Surat	29·745	S	10	95·2	77·1	66	....	1·95	plus 1·67
Malegaon	29·768	W	8	101·4	73·3	72	0·01	0·30	—0·20
Bombay	29·787	SSE	23	92·1	81·4	76	0·02	0·22	—1·34
Poona	29·791	C	12	95·0	71·8	58	....	1·21	plus 0·52
Ahmednagar	29·788	WNW	9	98·9	73·0	55	....	0·00	—0·66
Aurangabad	29·792	SE	8	99·2	73·2	71	0·16	0·68	....
Sholapur	29·858	SE	14	102·2	75·0	29	....	0·00	—0·71
Ratnagiri	29·798	SE	15	90·8	78·9	78	....	1·33	—1·76
Bijapur	29·861	SE	17	97·7	74·2	72	....	0·00	—0·72
Belgaum	29·826	Calm	17	88·4	67·3	72	....	0·06	—1·17
Mormugao	29·841	SW	9	93·5	80·9	71	0·08	0·85	—0·86
Karwar	29·813	SW	2	90·3	78·5	84	0·08	0·81	—3·64
Mangalore	29·828	E	5	91·9	75·9	80	0·06	0·67	—3·61
Calicut	29·832	WSW	6	91·7	77·7	88	0·07	2·06	—1·33
Cochin	29·850	NNE	M	91·8	73·7	79	2·40	4·76	plus 0·63
Bangalore	29·825	W	10	89·3	63·8	79	1·21	2·23	+1·32
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·806	W	7	105·3	74·7	79	0·11	0·11	—0·45
Masulipatam	29·752	NW	9	100·2	84·0	73	....	0·00	—0·54
Bellary	29·803	WNW	10	103·5	73·2	60	....	0·11	—0·29
Cuddapah	29·780	SW	G	105·2	79·9	52	....	0·00	—0·57
Madras	29·727	W	8	102·0	83·5	48	....	0·00	—0·38
Coimbatore	29·818	SW	6	90·4	71·6	93	0·20	1·85	+1·61
Trichinopoly	29·773	WSW	3	104·1	77·3	64	....	0·00	—0·31
Negapatam	29·765	SW	9	97·4	80·5	66	....	0·00	—0·20
Colombo	29·840	W	11	88·0	74·0	82	1·10	1·58	—0·32

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J J H = 0·15 (0·15) ; G T H = 0·05 (0·20) ; C P = 0·02 (0·22).

SUMMARY

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid rise at Coimbatore, Hyderabad (Deccan) Mormugao, Bijapur, Belgaum, Sholapur and Veraval, a brisk fall in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Karachi, Jaipur and Dwarka and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic along the coast from Karwar to Dwarka, while they are variable in direction. The force has been strong to a gale at Bombay, Bhuj, Veraval and Dwarka.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mormugao, Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur and 5° to 11° in defect at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Jaipur and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Allahabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Seventeen stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 2,40° at Cochin, 1.23° at Dwarka, 1,21° at Bangalore and 1.10° at Colombo.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has moved in a north-westerly direction and its centre lies to the westwards of Dwarka. The sea and wind are both moderating in force on and off the Konkan Coast but the wind is strong in Kathiawar and off the Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts. Rain in local light showers is likely along the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVEL EVENING COATS OF NET.

FOR theatre wear and for garden parties the beautiful lace coat of Irlande—which was so popular last year—has been superseded by one composed of coarse silk net, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. The latter is wonderfully effective when inset with two or three kinds of lace and when adorned with ribbon embroideries of the finest description. I do not suppose that these net coats will ever become so universally popular as was the graceful sac of Irlande, but the ultra-chic Parisiennes delight in them, and are going to adopt them very freely as the season wears on. Coarse silk net is in great demand this year ; it is used for entire dresses, for boleros and for blouses, also for the semi-sac coats of which I have just been speaking. With regard to the ribbon embroideries on the latter—these are, of course, only to be seen on the more expensive garments ; in fact, the prices charged by some of the big rue de la Paix people for these new coats are, to say the least, alarming. Following the fashion with regard to lace, several kinds are combined on one garment ; beautiful motifs of Brussels and Valenciennes, with insertions of Mechlin. Running in and out between these decorations of lace come the ribbon embroideries—the latter always carried out in exactly the same shade as the net which composes the coat. Sometimes traceries of silver or pale gold take the place of the ribbon work, and sometimes delicate patterns are carried out in chenille. When silver or gold thread is employed the coat is intended for evening wear only, but the ribbon embroideries and lace insertions are considered equally suitable for day or evening wear.

THE NEW FICHU-CAPE.

The pretty fichu-cape which has been introduced this year is a delightful and most useful little garment, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. It is sufficiently important-looking to take the place of a coat, and yet it is very light and cool. Some of these fichu-capes are triple—in coachman style—and all have short basques at the back and the fronts are arranged according to individual taste, some being double-breasted and fastened with two handsome buttons, and others open right down to the waist to show an elaborate west or blouse. The novel feature of these little garments is the basque at the back, and also the shaped waistband which invariably accompanies them. Capes of this order can be worn with perfect propriety by women of all ages, but they are specially suitable for those who have left their youth behind. For the woman of slightly uncertain age the fichu-cape is, indeed, a blessing, and she will find it particularly effective made in taffetas of the same colour as her dress and trimmed with very narrow ruchings all round the edge. With a simple gown of chiffon cloth a shoulder cape in taffetas gives excellent effects, and silk coatees and capes are in the full flood of favour at the moment. I am rather in love with the short, tight fitting coats of taffetas which have been introduced by leading actresses in some of the new pieces at the theatres ; they demand a specially graceful and slender figure, but given this the result is eminently satisfactory. Coats with very short basques—the fronts cut away like a man's lounge coat—are essentially smart if worn by the right woman.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE GRESHAM.

The *Financial News* of May 8 writes :—The report of the directors of the Gresham Life Assurance Society is in many respects a noteworthy document. In the year succeeding the close of a valuation period it is almost inevitable that the accounts of a life office will exhibit less attractive features than are usually the case. Additional expenditure has to be incurred, surrenders increase in amount, profits are distributed—all these causes retarding the natural growth of the funds. So constantly, indeed, is a decrease in the stream of new premiums noted in the first year of a quinqennium that the event is taken as a matter of course. But in the case of the Gresham the business expanded cousierably in 1906, instead of decreasing, no fewer than 5,963, policies for £1,863,471, being issued, at premiums amounting to £86,237. In the preceding year, when, in view of the approaching investigation, agents may be presumed to have been on their mettle, the annual output comprised 5,817 policies, assuring £1,775,205 at a premium of £77,269, and in 1904 the relative totals were 5,114, £1,650,246, and £74,832 respectively. In the course of two years the new business of this company increased, as will be seen, to at most noticeable extent, although the conditions for making progress were not specially favourable. A brief calculation shows the gains per cent, to have been as follows; Policies, 16·70; sum assured, 10·26 ; and new premiums, 15·21. The notable change which has occurred suggests that the connections lost some time ago, when British life offices were driven out of Germany by hostile legislation, have already been made good in other directions, largely by extensions secured at home, where the Gresham continues its progressive career,

A second healthy symptom was the renewed growth of the total premium income, which had somewhat declined in recent years, as a result of diminished expenditure and the loss of business in Germany. In the past year, however, former receipts of £922,938 were increased to £926,729, while the total premium income after deduction of reassurance premiums, rose from £994,134 to £1,001, 150. Still better progress seems to have been made in connection with the investment of the fund, as in this case there was a rise from £309,982 to £322,400, accompanied by a further appreciable improvement in the average rate of interest earned which has now reached the remarkably high figures of £4 2s. 5d. per cent. As a whole, the income of the assurence and endowment department amounted to £1,323,586, and of this large sum £222,914 was added to the fund, which now stands at £7,934,683. Including the transactions of the annuity department, the net receipts from premiums, consideration for annuities sold, and interest approximated to £1,500,000, while the assets of all sorts considerably exceeded £9 500,000

As regards the more immediate future of the Gresham Life, it may be pointed out that at the last valuation, made as at December 31, 1905, the entire business was valued with 3 1-2 per cent, interest assumed, so that a substantial margin of unvalued interest exists to accrue into surplus ; also that in recent years the mortality claims have been well within the actuarial estimate. In every respect the outlook for policy holders is brighter than ever. Not the least of the features is the character of the investments, which have all along been made with excellent judgment. Although funds have been accumulated by this office at a most notable rate, it may be added that the net rate obtained last year was higher than the average during any one of the three quinquenniums which had expired since the year 1890. Nor must it be overlooked that the investment reserve fund of £70,000 has not been set apart to cover depreciation which has actually occurred, but as a provision for contingencies that have not yet arisen. From all points of view, the record is one upon which the management and policy-holders are to be congratulated. Messrs. Croft, Mody and Company are Chief Agents of the Company for India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 20th April, amounted to Rs. 2,101, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 358. The total earnings from 1st January to 20th April, were Rs. 33,037, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 3,387.

THE statement of traffic of the Amedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 20th April, amounted to Rs. 5,907, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 58 The total earnings from 1st January to 20th April were Rs. 82,583, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 8,244.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 20th April, amounted to Rs. 27,904, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 3,733. The total earnings from 1st January to 20th April, were Rs. 4,10,152, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,28,120.

MAN-EATERS IN KUMAON.

Man eating tigers have been for some time very troublesome in the neighbourhood of Lohaghat in the Almora District, but it is now hoped that the animals which did the damage have been accounted for. At the beginning of March Mr E. L. Wildblood on short leave from the Leinster Regiment at Mauritius shot a tigress which was established to be a man-eater and was paid the reward of Rs. 200 offered by the Local Government. Human kills continued to occur and it was evident that another man-eater was about. Several persons went after it but it was not till the 12th of May that Mr. Corbett of Naini Tal succeeded in shooting it. About midday of the 11th some 25 women and girls were gathering leaves together when a tigress appeared and seizing a young girl, carried her off with hardly a sound. Mr. Corbett, who was in the neighbourhood, was sent the news and promptly followed up the tigress in company with a patwari of the name of Jaman Singh. The animal appeared to be very hungry and was eating her victim as she moved down the ravine, and as she did so portions of the body and of its clothing were left behind. Mr. Corbett managed to get close to the tigress in heavy rhododendron jungle, but she had become aware that she was being followed and retreated into a very dense thicket. When darkness came on she had to be left. On the following day, however, a beat was organised to beat her up to Mr. Corbett and the Tahsildar of Champawat, Pandit Sri Kishan Pant, with the result that Mr. Corbett succeeded in shooting her. These two tigresses have caused the death of about 70 persons, nearly all females. The one which Mr. Wildblood shot measured 8 foot 1; the second one was of a small size, but not young. The latter had lost both the upper and lower canine teeth on one side, but otherwise both tigresses were in good condition. Both of them had old bullets in them. The Local Government has determined, instead of paying a money reward for the second tigress, to present Mr. Corbett with a rifle, the Tahsildar with a gun and the patwari with a hunting knife, with suitable inscriptions on them, and the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to take the opportunity of presenting them himself.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

Simla vs. Outstations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

This game was played upon coir mat and Simla had matters all its own way in the first innings. D. Wilson played an excellent though not a faultless innings of 95, while for Outstations E. W. Leatham's 25 was the best recorded.

Scores for the first innings for Outstations were

OUTSTATIONS.

Major Foley, c Harker, b Mistri	0
Mr C McSwiney, c Harker and b Mistri	6
Mr E W Leatham b Robinson	25
Mr R Wilberforce b Glascock	2
Mr A H Reynolds, c Crawley and b Mistri	11
Mr C Deb Gidley, c Scott and b Glascock	0
Mr G C Morphett b Mistri	16
Mr M C Radford, not out	8
Mr J M Sharpe b Robinson	1
Mr A J Fraser, c Wilson and b Robinson	0
Mr A W R Styles, b Robinson	0
Extras	16
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mistri 4 wickets for 37 runs ; Glascock 2 for 36 runs ; Robinson 4 for 12 runs.

SIMLA.

Lord Francis Scott, c McSwiney and b Radford	7
Mr K Mistri, b Wilberforce	45
Mr S W Robinson b Morphett	0
Mr V A Keighley b Morphett	6
Mr W Cadogan, c and b Reynolds	21
Mr J Harker, c Radford b Morphett	66
Mr L C Glascock, b Reynolds	35
Mr E Crawley, st Leatham, b Morphett	10
Mr D Wilson, st Leatham, b Sharpe	95
Mr J Mackenzie, c Morphett, b Wilberforce	6
Mr R Anderson, not out	11
Extras	6
Total	308

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Radford 1 wicket for 57 runs ; Morphett 4 for 94 runs ; Wilberforce 2 for 64 runs ; Sharpe 1 for 32 runs ; Reynolds 2 for 61 runs.

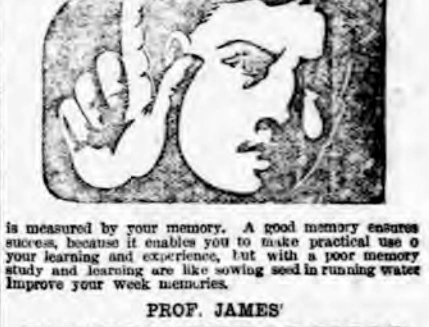
UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

Muttra, Radhakishen c/o Ramshai ; Lahore, Slad; Fort Street ; Karachi, Manager Clifton House ; Damoh, Ochhablal Balabhdas ; Madras, Govindas 30 first Bhoiwada, Buleswar ; Amritsar, Wanoomal ; Brindaban, Govind Dassjee c/o Damodur Narshi's shops Khand Bazar, Bombay ; Madras, Sadullabbadasa Esasalai ; Barsi, Mohidinkhan, Chandanvadi New Sarkar-Chal ; Jafarabad, Kana Lukham Kanakia, Dhobitalao ; Calcutta, Meares Princes Docks ; Delhi, Khatare Bali labdas ; Karachi, Bananrow Pajaram Bhindibazar ; Meerut, Khaliloollah Habiboollah . Rippon Road ; and Janghai, Ramabhaiakh, Babulla Talao.

It is not the hard work and mental worrying that carries a man to success; it is his ability to retain and profit by all he has

LEARNT.



is measured by your memory. A good memory ensures success, because it enables you to make practical use of your learning and experience, but with a poor memory study and learning are like sowing seed in running water Improve your week memories.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athlets, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, the strength and comfort. The losses and emissions cease as if by magic: the cheeks become ruddy, the lips assume a rosy colour: the eyes lively and brilliant; the mind is active and clear: the appetite and digestion are perfect; and the old, worn out and despondent condition disappears completely.

Sold at Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—V.-P. P. extra.

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Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The following which was specially translated for the *Englishman*, the sources of which, however, are not stated is the full text of the article referred to by our Calcutta correspondent recently :—

1. Where is Hell on Earth?—The Feringhis' dominions.

2. The Feringhi has got a fright. The raiyat in the Punjab has become infuriated, the Sepoys are shaky in their allegiance, and that is why like cowards, the Feringhis have superseded the courts of law and begun committing oppression. Yesterday the Feringhi merchants danced in uncontrollable joy at this news. Let them dance like red faced monkeys as much as they can, but the rod of the "bedia" will soon come down on your heads and then you will have to run away screeching. What is our duty now ? It is in the first place to unite and hold a monster meeting . . . . Some might ask what good a meeting will do ? It will do good, it is for holding meetings that the Punjab leaders have been arrested. The meeting is to be held to protest against this tyranny. An experiment will have to be made to see whether the Feringhis come forward to break up this meeting or to arrest the leaders here for the offence of holding this meeting. There will be no end of infamy if, on this occasion of oppression, the Calcutta leaders do not say to the Feringhis' face. We have understood your limitations, and your courts of justice are all shams. Citizens go and persuade your leaders that a meeting must be held. "Let the drum first sound from Calcutta and may it re-echo from all India."

3. Arise, awake, the flame has caught on Brethren, now it has begun. The house has caught fire, sleep no more, arise, awake. You suppose that happiness and peace are reigning over the country and that with a few voting lights all your grievances will close. That is not so. Your hearth and home are going to be ruined. Nothing will avail, unless, maddened, you take of a resolute stand. Hang up for the present that pious policy of yours of reforms. It has become necessary now to come to an understanding with the Feringhi. There are few nations on earth so barbarous as the Feringhis. You have been smitten so many times, why do you still go and flatter them? Let all combine and take up a single line of action. Cut off all contact with the Feringhis, never go to them on any account. A boycott of the Feringhi, this should be our guiding principle now. Try, if the Feringhi is not brought to his knees then, and if the Feringhis resist the carrying to completion of this vow to boycott then they will be destroyed in the very flame which they have lighted up in the country.

4. "It will not do any longer simply to cease using bilati salt and sugar. To mix with the Feringhi must be looked upon as the same thing as eating dogs' flesh under the stress of hunger."

5. We want complete independence. The country cannot prosper so long as the veriest shred of the Feringhis' supremacy over it is left. Swadeshi, boycott, all are meaningless to us if they are not the means of achieving our whole and complete independence. Fie on the idea that the Feringhis are to remain our masters for ever! A stranger has entered into our homes. He must be put out of it, or kept only as a servant or as a guest—This is the aim of the new party . . . . . Rights granted by the Feringhis as favours we shall spit at and reject and we shall work out our own salvation.

6. Be not afraid. Not very many listened for the young Mazzini on the day when, wounded to his heart's core by the sufferings and poverty of Italy, he firmly resolved to free his country from its bondage. But to-day Italy has expiated her own sin, and has washed away in human blood the blackness of her stigma. Oh ye son of Bengal, worshippers of Sakti, will you be averse from that? Under the stress of plague and famine lakhs upon lakhs of people are dying every year in the country. And yet are not ten thousand sons of Bengal prepared to embrace death to avenge the humiliation of their fatherland? The number of Englishmen in the entire country is not more than a lakh and a half. And what is the number of English officials in each district? With a firm resolve you can bring English rule to an end in a single day. The time has come to make the Englishman understand that enjoying the sweets, of dominion in another country after wrongfully taking possession of it, will not be permitted to continue for ever. Let him now realize full well that the life of a thief who steals other's property is no longer an easy one in this country. Begin yielding up a life after taking a life. Dedicate your life as an offering at the temple of liberty. Without bloodshed the worship of the goddess will not be acomplished.

7. Courage does not come unless one knows what kind of preparations are being made. Many wish to know how many firearms have been collected. It is not very difficult to collect arms. A bomb is being prepared of a kind which will revolutionize the modern style of warfare. . . . This bomb is also very cheap and all can carry it about in their hands or pockets. . . But we are not in anxiety about arms. We want a band of sons of India. Those who, in spite of our present unhappy lot believe that the day of independance is approaching, who can boldly and heartily declare that they do not wish to die without seeing India free, let all such combine.

8. Furthermore people are soundly thrashing a Feringhi whenever they are coming across one. And here whenever a Feringhi is seen, the boys throw brickbats at him as they get the opportunity. And thrashing the European soldier is continuing. The Feringhis also are getting thrashed. So what pass have they come! Those Fringhis who used to walk defiantly through the heart of the city are to-day alarmed. They all carry pistols in their pockets and generally avoid the native quarters of the city.

In the Punjab the people are subjecting the Deputy Commissioner to personal insults in public. The Feringhi missionaries, male and female have stopped going into the interior of the villages. . . . . The Feringhi has got frightened. Bepin Babu has come to Calcutta, and soon steps will be taken after a consultation.

9. To-day is the 10th May, the fiftieth anniversary of the Sepoy War. It is the duty of all to-day to remember the great hero and lover of his country the Nana Sahib. . . . May we be blessed by remembering on this the 10th May, the famous deeds of the Nana Sahib, and the men of heroic character who surrounded him.

10. The belief of the people in the love of justice of the English has departed. And their belief in the strength of the English has also seriously diminished in view of the cowardice which the English have shewn in connection with the troubles in East Bengal.

Who knows that the lathi which has been raised to-day for the repression of Swadeshi will not be used one day for the looting of the Englishman's treasuries?

11. There is no word in the dictionary, no language in literature, no example on earth, with the assistance of which the story of the oppressions at Jamalpur may be narrated. To speak out plainly this grief, this agitation and this anger will not subside even with the uprooting of the British Empire in India like the Mussalman Empire. The flame of this excitement will not be extinguished even with the heart's blood of hundreds of Europeans like Fuller, Hare, Luffman and Clark. This desire for revenge on the part of the Hindoo community will not be satisfied even with the burning alive of all the Mussalman gundas of the party of that the Nawab of Dacca and Nawab Ali, and of all the officials who are assisting them.

12. Who is to blame and who is responsible for the insult and oppression which the Hindus are suffering to-day? It is not the Mussalman but the Englishman. Upon whom should all this be avenged? Not upon the Mussalman but upon the Englishman. We should never forget this for a moment,

Listen, and you will hear the Mother's trumpet, sounding Mother's son do not tarry, but get ready go about from village to village and prepare the Indians for death. Let the fire determination burn up everywhere. There is no other way. There is no other path. He who has money let him pour it in the place where this great ceremony is being held. He who has strength let him combine with others who possess strength. Unite, unite, there is no other course left.

13. But mere words will not avail. Without the lathi and the bomb the Feringhi will not be brought to his senses and will not care for you ever so little.

14. A Brahmin's curse on thee, Feringhi bania, that thou be consumed in the flame of India's brute strength.

THERE was an exciting incident when Mrs. Allison Gorland tried to speak at the Suffragist demonstration at Worple Hall, Winbledon, in favour of the candidature of Mr. Bertrand Russell. Two large rats, believed to have been brought in a bag, suddenly made their appearance on the floor of the hall close to a number of ladies sitting in the front seats. For a moment there was great commotion, the ladies jumping on the chairs, whilst a number of men hunted the rats about the seats, and at last managed to kill them.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

WRITING TO THE PAPERS.

The Powers-that-be seem to have run up against a new form of Suffragette, with a useful propaganda, judging by a letter addressed to a contemporary. "Sir," it runs, "I heard a lot of men growling together at the club the other evening and I asked Archie afterwards what it was all about. Apparently it was "some rotten order about writing to the papers" and he wouldn't say anything more about it. However by poking about a little I have found out all about it, and in case you don't know hasten to warn you, so that you may be able to make provision for your wife and children before you are ruined. The order is that no officer is to write a book, or a magazine article, or a newspaper article, or anything at all without showing it to the chief of the staff first! And the chief of the staff, possibly being no fool will pass nothing that does not highly extol everything and everybody he and his superiors like, while he turns into outer darkness any contribution which takes an opposite view. Personally don't care much one way or another, but lakhs? How deadly dull we shall all become! I suppose it is gratifying to be lauded to the skies all day and everyday, especially if you know you don't deserve it, but imagine how bad for you, and if you are at all a decent person how you must loathe all the toads and toadies who write these things! Archie says the order applies to me too, because I am an officer's wife, and under his influence, but there he is just wrong for I am my own mistress and a free born Englishwoman, and therefore don't care a rap to put it quite plainly for any silly regulations. That is partly why I am writing to you to assure you that though they may muzzle the poor men, they can't muzzle us women, and you must not therefore be downhearted for we will write and tell you about everything. Oh! dear why can't we have again the days of dear Lord Roberts when everything was kindly, and good and sweet, and men were treated like gentlemen and like ladies.

SYBIL CONYBEARE.

THE INTERNATIONAL ATTACK ON THE SUN.

The newly formed International Union for Co-operation in Solar Research will hold its third Conference during Whitsun at Meudon, near Paris. At the Oxford Conference two years ago definite standards of research in the domain of solar physics were agreed to, so that research work and collection of data should be carried out all over the world in a uniform manner. The idea of the International Union was due to Professor Hale, the well-known American astronomer, who proved his earnestness by building an observatory on Mount Wilson, California, solely for the purpose of studying the sun from all points with the newest type of astronomical appliances.

A FORTHCOMING AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The announcement of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's preparations to follow the example set by Sir Horace Rumbold and other contemporaries in diplomacy by publishing his reminiscences recalls his "Some Notes of the Past," which was written years ago only to amuse himself and his intimate personal friends. In 1848 the then Mr. Wolff and the present Sir Arthur Otway, together with the late Captain Gawey and the late Colonel Gordon-Cumming, went to Paris for the purpose of buying foot-gear from a bootmaker then much patronised by Englishmen, named Mause or Mause. During the stay of the party in Paris Louis Napoleon was elected President. No windows were to be had for love or money. The bootmaker, an old soldier, was a sergeant-major of the National Guard. To enable his customers to see the new President's solemn entry, he obligingly enrolled them *pro hac vice*, in his corps.

A BRIDGE FROM AUSTRALIA.

In his speech at the Baltic, Mr. Deakin employed the simile of a Bridge from Australia to England. He was not the first to do so. Thomas Carlyle, writing to his old friend Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Irish rebel leader and Australian Prime Minister, remarked: "If Australia were to produce enough gold to make a bridge from Melbourne to London, the world would be not one whit the wiser or the better." Duffy named a new Australian township after Carlyle, and the Sage of Chelsea expressed the lugubrious hope that the place would have a less melancholy existence than that of its sponsor.

THE LATE REV. DAVID MACRAE.

The Rev. David Macrae, who has died near Glasgow, was in his young days an active journalist and did much work for the "Glasgow Herald." He wrote in the columns of that paper a very clever skit entitled "Murder of Moses Law," which by many people was regarded as genuine news, instead of an elaborate piece of satire on Scoth Sabbatarianism. When the late Dr. Henry Ward Beecher addressed a meeting in Glasgow, City Hall in 1863 justifying the war against the Confederate States, he was assailed by Mr. Macrae in a series of very animated and provoking questions, and obtained much sympathy from the audience. He subsequently visited the United States and received from the widow of General Stonewall Jackson the uniform which that famous officer wore when shot down at the battle of Chancellorsville. Mr. Macrae wrote several works of fiction and a book of Scotch anecdotes.

CARAVANNING.

Caravanning is likely, according to "Country Life," to be popular during the coming holidays. The touring caravan is a much more complicated piece of mechanism than the old gipsy one, with which those who indulged in the amusement a few years ago were content. It contains all sorts of curious mechanisms for the purpose of making its inmates comfortable. It is specially recommended by the secretary of Touring Caravans as a vehicle for young couples spending their honeymoon. No doubt a caravan would suit this purpose admirably. It does not stand still so long that the couple would get wearied by rising to the same scene every morning, and yet it moves so slowly as scarcely to disturb the life within it.

INSANITARY RESTAURANTS.

The "British Medical Journal" has its doubts as to the sanitary arrangements of many of our public restaurants, and condemns one custom followed by the tea-shops: This is the practice of placing trays of pastry on small tables, leaving customers to select what they will. Those seated at these table are often engaged in conversation, and coughs and sneezes are not uncommon; hence it needs but little knowledge of bacteriology to recognise that under such circumstances the chance of the pastry becoming infected with disease-bearing germs is not inconsiderable. Recent investigations at Lille have indicated reasons for believing that tubercle is perhaps more often contracted by ingestion than by inhalation, and this makes it conceivable that many cases of phthisis of obscure causation may really be due to infected cakes sold in teashops. For all that science can say to the contrary, the same considerations may apply to influenza and common colds, and in any case our contemporary regards the practice as nasty and thinks it should be abandoned.

THE MARVELS OF METHODISM.

Mr. R. W. Perks's departure to America to assist in the formation of a world-wide Methodist Brotherhood reminds us to what enormous proportions the Church so modestly cradled by John Wesley and a few other young Oxford enthusiasts nearly two centuries ago has grown. To-day the progeny of the "Holy Club is little less numerous than the inhabitants of England and out-numbers the people of Scotland by almost seven to one; while a church large enough to accommodate them all would be roughly eight miles in circuit. As tested by actual membership, the Methodist Church in all its branches stands unapproached, as numerically the leading Christan Church of the world outstripping the Anglican Church by more than two and a half millions. Its communicants alone are far more than all the inhabitants of Norway, Denmark, and Greece; and more than 6,000,000 of them are in the United States, where the Methodist Episcopal Church has a membership of nearly 3,000,000, with an army of 18,000 ministers.

FROM STAKE-DRIVER TO MILLIONAIRE.

Probably no man has made his way to colossal wealth more rapidly or under more romantic conditions than Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the American "Steel King," who is said to be weary of extravagant living and to be anxious to sell his £700,000 mansion at an enormous sacrifice. Only twenty-five years ago this man of many millions was driving the mail-cart between Cresson and Loretto and filling in his spare hours by working on neighbouring farms. A little later he was selling sugar and tea over a grocery counter in Braddock, as a preliminary to driving stakes at a dollar a day for the Carnegie Company. At twenty-two, so rapidly did promotion come in his new sphere of work, he was earning £1,000 a year; and three years later we find him superintendent of the Homestead Works on a British Cabinet Minister's income. From this point his advance towards wealth was so mateoric that, long before he emerged from the thirties, he was in receipt of a salary of £160,000 a year and owned shares having a par value of nearly £8,000,000 of the company for which he had, less than twenty years earlier, toiled for a dollar a day.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

THE ROYAL BABE OF 1907.

MAY has always been a lucky month in the annals of Spain, and May the 10th will remain for long a day of days throughout the Peninsula. Never was even royal babe awaited with such breathless eagerness as the Prince of the Asturias, and the universal interest aroused by last week's event was not confined to the nation over which the important baby will one day reign. It is said that his Royal Highness's first journey will take place comparatively soon, for his parents intend to be present at the Cowes regatta. Our own Prince of Wales was but very few months old when he was taken to Denmark to be shown to his grand-parents, but the King of Spain himself never left his country till he had become, according to Spanish law, of age.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AS A PLAYWRIGHT!

Great interest and some surprise is felt by those who had the honour of Princess Ena of Battenberg's personal acquaintance at the news that the young Queen has written a one-act play in French, which is to be acted this summer by a group of noble amateurs at the Royal villa at San Sebastian! The drama has always had a curious fascination for Royal authors: Marie Antoinette inspired several of the charming rustic plays in which she herself took part at Trianon, and at the present time the Russian Court boasts of one accomplished Imperial playwright in the person of the Grand Duke Constantine. Queen Victoria Eugenie, when quite a child, was a clever and competent little actress, and some years ago her Majesty, together with her brothers, Prince Alexander and Prince Maurice of Battenberg, performed, before an audience composed of the parishioners of Whippingham, a musical comedietta entitled "Our Toys."

AN INHERITED GIFT.

The Queen of Spain inherits her literary gift from her own mother. Princess Beatrice has always been fond of writing, and very soon after her marriage she translated from the German of Dr. Emile Kraus "The Life and Adventures of Count Albrecht of Erbach," an ancestor of her brother-in-law, the present Count Erbach-Schomberg. Her Royal Highness published privately since her widowhood the touchingly named "Comfort in Sorrow," which contains many pathetic and ingenious speculations concerning the companionship in Heaven of those we loved on earth. The Princess is now engaged on a work dealing with the historical and picturesque associations of the Isle of Wight. It should be added that both Princess Beatrice and the Queen of Spain are great readers, and as French literature is much admired in the land of the Hidalgos, it is natural that the young Queen should have preferred to write her play in French. The late Queen Victoria both spoke and wrote the language quite perfectly, and by her wish each of her granddaughters devoted rather special attention to what has been justly called the language of civility and of diplomacy.

"IN ATTENDANCE."

To the intelligent courtier gifted with the linguistic genius, there are few more agreeable episode connected with his life than that of being appointed to be "in attendance" on a foreign potentate during the latter's visit to the country. The post, temporary though its nature, is no sinecure, as Mr. Arthur Walsh must have found during his brief connection with our Japanese guest. Mr. Walsh is one of the King's grooms of the bedchamber and a future peer, for he is the eldest son of Lord Ormathwaite. He is greatly trusted and liked at Court, owing to the fact that he was an intimate friend and equerry to the late Duke of Clarence. The last words ever penned by the Duchess of Teck were to Mr. Arthur Walsh, at the time controller of her household, but he did not see the letter till after her death.

A TEMPORARY EQUERRY'S DUTIES.

The gentleman appointed to be "in attendance" on a foreign Royal personage has on his shoulders the considerable responsibility of making the visit a private as well as a public success. He must discover, for instance, the special tastes, and even the hobbies, of the personage in question. If he be musical, then a series of musical hostesses must be approached with a view to his entertainment; if he is interested in art, the task is, of course, easier; but if, as often happens, the foreign royalty desires to make himself acquainted, *incognito*, with the real sights of London, then the British courtier in attendance must cudgel his brains to think of expeditions which shall be at once amusing, instructive, and likely to lead to no unpleasant adventures. Eastern potentates often have extraordinary ideas as to the attractions offered by modern London. One such, who made considerable sojourn in this country some time ago, was bitterly disappointed because he could not be favoured either with a cockfight or a bear-baiting performance! It may be added that the gentleman "in attendance" has not only to consider the Royal guest himself, but also to do all that lies in his power to please and make feel at home the various members of the latter's suite.

HIS SOMETIMES GREAT REWARD.

Even in these prosaic days Royal visitors occasionally leave gifts of Aladdin-like magnificence with those who have been about them during a stay in England. Members of the Russian Imperial family have in this respect a considerable reputation, and our Queen's gentle, youthful-looking sister, the Dowager Empress Dagmar, gave magnificent presents to those Scotland Yard officials who guarded her so zealously during her visit to Queen Alexandra. Many a magnificent jewel, counted among the heirlooms of our great families, was given to some ancestor appointed by the sovereign to be in attendance on a foreign guest. Modern Royal personages travel far more than did their forbears, but they have nowadays more valuable things in their gift than trinkets and gems; and one of the largest fortunes of the mid-Victorian era was made through a concession granted by a Persian magnate to an Englishman who had been able to render him a trifling service during his stay in London.

THE KING AND THE MASTER OF THE HORSE.

The King has just settled a matter which has long been in dispute at Court, namely, the precedence of the Master of the Horse. Although this official has always been considered the third great officer of State, being inferior only to the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, yet curiously enough his precedence hitherto has been quite low down, namely, after the Comptroller of the Household. Of course practically every occupant of the office in modern times has ranked higher than that, because he has always been at least an earl, and often a duke or a marquis. Now, however, His Majesty has ordained that the Master of the Horse is to have place and precedence next after the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. This places him above all dukes save those of the Blood Royal.

LORD AND LADY SEFTON.

Lord Sefton, who was appointed Master of the Horse when the present Government took office, is a great sportsman, and thoroughly good fellow. He is wealthy, owning, indeed, a good deal of Liverpool, although his sisters, Lady Gretrude Crawford and the late Lady Rose Molyneux, were exceptionally favoured in their father's will. He is the great Liberal potentate of Liverpool dividing the honours with Lord Derby, who is the Conservative magnate. Lord Sefton is one of the youngest members of the Ministry, for he is only thirty-six, and not ten years ago he married one of the daughters of Lord and Lady Bradford, which is a strong link with the Court, for Lady Bradford was for long an important member of the Household of Queen Alexandra when Princess of Wales, and of the present Princess of Wales's Household. Lady Sefton is a true *grande dame* of the old school, like her sisters, Lady Beatrice Pretyman and Lady Dalkeith.

THE OFFICE OF MASTER OF THE HORSE.

The monarch of the future will perhaps reorganise the Master of the Horse into the Master of the Motor cars, or peradventure even Admiral of the Aeroplanes; but our present Sovereign evidently has no intention of deposing that noble animal, the horse, from his traditional prominence in Court pageants and functions. The Master of the Horse has a salary of £2,500 a year, and his duties include all matters relating to the Sovereign's stables, breed of horses, and racehorses, and all the King's equerries, as well as the pages of honour, are under him. Practically, however, he does not have anything to do with the King's racing stable, which is under the charge of Lord Marcus Beresford, who was appointed an extra equerry in order to give him an official *status*. The office seems to be actually more than five hundred years old, Sir John Russell having been nominated in 1391 to be "Master of the Great Horse of the Lord the King." The office has some nice perquisites, its holder being entitled to claim, on the day of the Coronation, all the silver plate served at the King's table at dinner. The present State liveries of the coachmen, grooms, etc., as also the uniform of the Master of the Horse himself, which is extremely handsome and elaborate, were instituted by the Prince Regent; while the old gorgeous State coach, with paintings by Cipriani, dates from the reign of George III. The famous cream-coloured horses, as well as the large black State horses, so familiar in Royal pageants, used to be supplied from Hanover when that kingdom was annexed to the throne of England, but now they come from the stud at Hampton Court, which is under the direction of the Master of the Horse. It is amusing to find that the Crown seemed to have sometimes used the Master of the Horse as a kind of express messenger service. Thus, on one occasion he had to distribute the pieces of the wedding cake of a former Princess Royal "to the members of the Royal Family and the Nobility to whom it was allotted"; and another time we find him ordered to transport to Naples five kangaroos, "four large and one small, the latter of whom is constantly carried by one of the former in its bag."

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213. Can't you see I want you to be my Girl?
179. Hallo little Girl, who are you?
180. My Irish Molly O.
158. Rainbow.
175. In the Shade of the old Apple Tree.
155. Teasing.
169. I wouldn't leave my little wooden hut for you.
195. If the World were ruled by Girls.
199. Keep a little cosy Corner in your Heart for me.
205. I've got a feeling for you.
206. Come down from the big Fig Tree.
220. Put a little Bit away for a rainy Day.
117. There's nobody just like you.
103. Blue Bell.
84. In Zanzibar.
51. Choristers' Waltz.
49. If you love her and if she loves you.
355. That's the Reason now I wear a Kilt.
353. We close at 2 on Thursday.
336. Let me sing.
332. Just a little rocking Chair and you.
329. Won't they be glad to see me?
313. Boy Blue.
311. Any old Thing will do.
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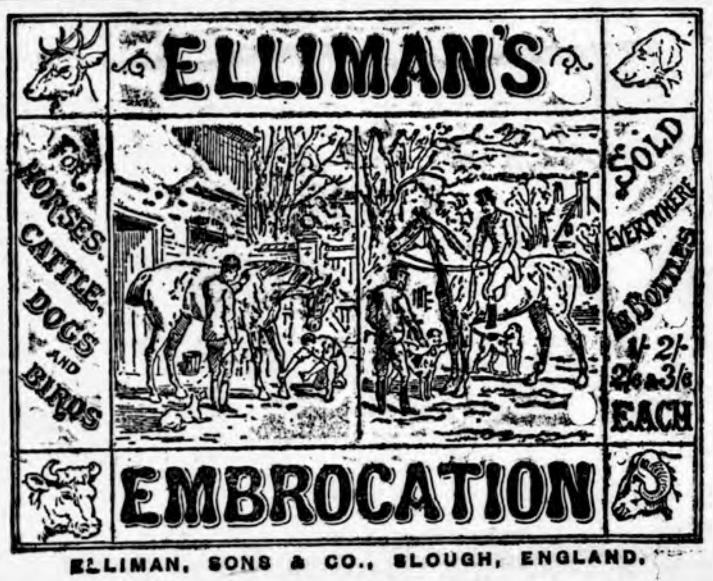
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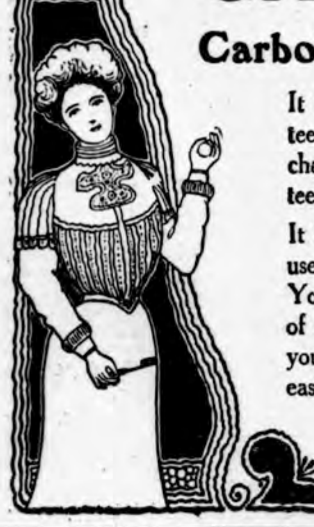

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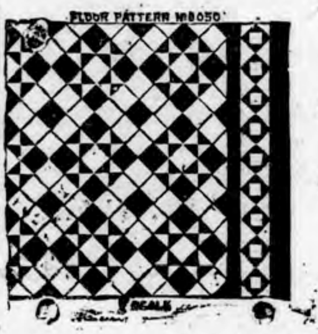

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